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THE PAKISTAN OBSERVER

REGD. NO. DA. 46 21ST YEAR: NO 132 Dacca Wednesday August 13 1969 SRABAN 23 1376 (B.S.) JAMADI-UL-AWWAL 25 1389 (H.) PRICE 35 PAISA (WEST PAK 35 PAISA)

Venetian Blinds

A METALLIC WINDOW SCREEN OF MODERN WORLD

STEEL AGE CORPORATION

Medicines generally cheaper Price reduction not complete

By A Staff Correspondent

Medicines in the market are now generally cheaper than they were a few months ago. The prices of a good number of medicines including certain life saving drugs came down following an understanding between manufacturers and the present Government.

The price reduction was announced in the Press by Pakistan Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association as well as by individual member companies of the association.

The price reduction, which was long overdue, has brought great relief to the patients. But the price reduction is not complete. In

many cases particular companies have reduced prices of certain medicines while retaining the old prices of some of the medicines.

Again, some doctors and chemists allege, in some cases the revised prices did not go back to the level which was prevailing a few years ago prior to a sudden rise in the prices.

The companies which have reduced prices of their products include Pfizer Laboratories, Glaxo Laboratories, Ciba (Pakistan) Limited, Schazoo Laboratories and Burroughs Wellcome.

Ciba (Pakistan) Limited, for instance, have cut down prices of about a dozen of their

items. The price of Coagulen ampoules (five ml.) is now Rs. 3.50 as against Rs. 9 prior to the reduction. But the revised price is still higher compared to that prevailing in 1966. Again the company has not included another important product, namely, Maltinon. In the list of 'reduction', a bottle of 20 tablets of Maltinon is Rs. 4.50. In 1966 the price was Rs. 3.75.

Pfizer is among those companies which have cut down prices of a good number of their items. But the list of reduced prices does not include some important drugs. Combicotic injection is such an item.

Many of the medicines now available in the market are manufactured in Pakistan. But there are cases where Pakistan-made medicine are costlier than the imported stuff.

Caripeptic

A patient has to pay more for caripeptic liquid manufactured in Pakistan than for the same medicine imported from abroad. Caripeptic liquid, used for digestive purposes, an Upjohn product, is now being manufactured in Pakistan by Schazoo Laboratories, Lahore. Imported caripeptic liquid is also available in the market.

Caripeptic liquid manufacturer (Continued on page 12 Col. 2)

PDP stand on constitutional issues on Thursday

From Our Correspondent

LAHORE, Aug. 12.—The Central Convening Committee of Pakistan Democratic Party devoted the second day of its meeting on Tuesday to seeking an agreed solution on constitutional controversies over One Unit basis of representation and provincial autonomy.

A policy statement on these three issues is likely to be released on Thursday spelling out PDP stand on them.

As the committee resumed its session this morning in the hotel room of Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan with Mr. Nurul Amin in the chair started discussion on the clause in the draft of the party manifesto. During discussions on manifesto (committee member) entered a lively debate on constitutional controversial issues, the solution of which had been stressed by Mr. Nurul Amin as a necessary

SEATS INADEQUATE 35,000 SSC's may drop out

By A Staff Correspondent

A total of 1,08,070 students passed the Secondary School Certificate (SSC) examination this year from the four secondary boards in East Pakistan. Should all of them want to continue education, available seats in the colleges, technical and vocational institute will be able to accommodate only over 70,000. As a result, over 35,000 students will be left with no choice but to drop out.

The institutions where the SSC's will go for continuing education and training are colleges, vocational training institutes, commercial colleges and polytechnic institutes.

According to statistics available, about 250 colleges in the province have an enrolment capacity of 32,350 in Humanities, 15,685, in Science and 18,419 in Commerce all in first year class. Besides, two hundred and fifty seats are available in education and a little

over one hundred in Home Economics.

As regards technical and vocational education, twenty-two vocational training institutes imparting two-year trade courses can offer educational facilities to 830 boys. Again there are 16 commercial schools in the province which offer a two-year diploma in Commerce, especially in stenography and accountancy. Except the Dacca Commercial Institute, all of them are attached to the polytechnic institutes spread out in the district headquarters. These institutes will admit 1200 students to pursue a curriculum of stenography and modern office practices or a curriculum in accountancy recording practices, clerical procedures and office skills.

Sixteen polytechnic institutes in the province will admit this year as many as 3780 students in different technologies. (Continued on page 12 Col. 7)

Costlier when dead

By A Staff Correspondent

A passenger on the Aricha-Goalande ferry pays 65 paise to cross a distance of 12 miles in third class. But the fare for carrying a corpse for the same distance is Rs. 72.25 paise.

If the corpse is carried by any vehicle, separate fare is charged for that vehicle.

A spokesman of the East Pakistan Shipping Corporation, who operates the ferry, told me on Tuesday that Rs. 133 paise is the fare per mile for a corpse. In that calculation the charge for shipment of a corpse in a coffin should have been Rs. 72.25 paise between Aricha and Goalande. But in practice the Shipping Corporation charges more than four times of that fare. The spokesman, however, said that although the village rate was there, the fare was fixed subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 72.25 paise.

A corpse which was carried on August 9 by the ferry Buriganga was however charged Rs. 72.25 paise. The spokesman could not justify the extra one rupee realised at the Aricha Ghat.

When asked what was the philosophy behind realising such exorbitant charge for shipment of corpse by a ferry steamer, the spokesman said that the coffin required careful handling by a number of coolies. Further, he said, that the coffin occupies quite a big area in the steamer. After it was pointed out to him by me that a body mounted on a truck did not require any special treatment by the Shipping Corporation nor does it occupy any space separately from the truck (the fare for the truck is ready being paid) the spokesman said that it was a special case and accordingly the fare was fixed.

Telephones

Two additional numbers have been added to the PBX of The Pakistan Observer, The Punjab Observer and Chitral. The present telephone numbers are 254115, 254116, 254117, 255661 and 255662 with 25 extensions.

ON OTHER PAGES

1. Around the Campus.
2. Commerce news: Karachi Stock Exchange.
3. Local news: Radio & TV.
4. Foreign news: Lebanon complains to UN Council.
5. Editorial Comments.
6. Jessore Board HSC results.
7. PDP stands for integrity of Pakistan.
8. Sports: Kardar! Silence is golden.
9. District news: Cultural activities in districts.
10. Court news.

Jessore Board HSC results

By A Staff Correspondent

The results of the Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC) examinations, 1969, of Jessore Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education were announced on Tuesday by the Controller of Examinations of the Board.

A total of 13,216 candidates appeared in the examinations in different groups. Of them 8,743 were declared to have passed, the percentage of passes being 66.15.

In the Science group, out of 2,602 candidates, 1,505 passed, the percentage of passes in this group being 57.84.

In the Humanities group (regular) out of 6,225 candidates, 4,157 passed, the percentage of passes being 66.77. As many as 252 candidates appeared as private candidates in the Humanities group. Of them 631 were declared to have passed, the percentage of passes being 66.28.

In Commerce group (regular), of the 3,299 candidates, 2,334 passed, the percentage of passes being 70.74.

(Continued on page 12 Col. 5)

New Jordanian cabinet

BEIRUT, Aug. 12.—A new Jordanian Government was officially formed today under Mr. A. Bahjat Talhouni indicating that there will be an improvement in relations between King Hussein and the Palestinian commandos in the future, reports AFP.



TOP: The Central Students Union of Dacca University held a discussion on the new education policy at Teacher-Student Centre. BOTTOM: Two groups of students clashed in front of the Teacher-Student Centre. One injured student is seen lying on the ground.—OP-SEVER.

CLASH AT SEMINAR Students want Commission

By A Staff Correspondent

Some rowdy elements attacked Dacca University students' seminar on the proposed Education Policy of the Government on Tuesday noon at the Teacher-Student Centre. The students in the seminar repulsed the attack and the rowdies were driven out from the centre. When chased by the students, some of the attackers took shelter in the Kali Mandir in the Race Course. In the melee 20 persons were injured, six of them seriously.

The seminar later in a resolution urged the Government to form a central education

commission with teachers, students, guardians, educationalists and intellectuals of the country and empower it to prepare the principle regulations of the education policy in a democratic atmosphere.

The seminar also observed that education as a provincial matter and therefore wanted formation of provincial education commissions who according to the direction of the central commission should be empowered to prepare the full education policy.

The seminar arranged by the Dacca University Central Students Union (DUCSU) began at about 11:15 a.m. with Mr. Tofel Ahmed, Vice-President, DUCSU, in the chair. When Mr. Shamsuddoha, President of the East Pakistan Students' Union (Motia Group) was addressing the gathering, the trouble started.

During his discussion in the seminar Mr. Shamsuddoha said that the students of this province were already

Victim of clash in serious condition

By A Staff Correspondent

Mr. Abdul Maleque, a student of the Dacca University and the most seriously injured person at the 'clash' at Teacher-Student Centre of the Dacca University on Tuesday, has been passing through a critical condition at the operation theatre of the Dacca Medical College Hospital, according to a late night report of the hospital. With grievous injury to his head, Mr. Maleque is kept in the operation theatre under artificial respiration.

Meanwhile, Colonel M. Huz, Director and Secretary Health Services of the Government of East Pakistan, visited the hospital and asked the hospital authority to contact Dr. Jumma of Karachi for necessary advice.

The Principal of the Dacca Medical College Hospital told me by telephone that Dr. Jumma could not be contacted till 1 a.m. on Wednesday.

Classes suspended

In view of the tension prevailing in the campus, University classes will remain suspended on Wednesday according to a notification of Dacca University on Tuesday.

burdened with English, Bengali and Urdu as compulsory languages. On the other hand the proposed education policy has suggested to adopt Islamiat as another compulsory language.

Before Mr. Shamsuddoha could finish what he wanted to say, some elements shouted against secular education and rushed to the dais. They used iron rods and wooden sticks and the tables, chairs and glasses inside the hall were heavily damaged. The students ran away to all directions while some of them fell apart inside

(Continued on page 12 Col. 3)

World Bank team told Pakistan for capital goods industries

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 12.—The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Mr. M. M. Ahmed, said here today Pakistan intended to undertake setting up number of capital goods industries during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period in order to reduce the present dependence on imports of such products, reports APP.

Mr. Ahmed said Pakistan still had to import 75 per cent of machinery. And Pakistan wants to reduce it to 50 per cent by 1975—when the Fourth Plan is scheduled to end.

He was talking to the visiting six-man special World Bank Mission on industry, according to an official statement.

The Mission's report on Pakistan is expected to help the country formulate its guideline for industrial policy to be incorporated in the Fourth Plan, which would be launched on July 1, 1970.

When the mission members had a meeting with Mr. Ahmed today, the Deputy Chairman outlined some of the major issues in the industrialisation for the Fourth Five-Year Plan period.

Mr. Ahmed suggested that the mission should in particular, address itself to the question of maximum utilisation of industrial capacity, trends of profit in various industries, efficiency of public enterprises and the (Continued on page 12 Col. 5)

ML ORDER NO. 1 Campus meetings banned

The Sub-Administrator Martial Law, Sector 1 Zone B, on Tuesday issued the following ML Order No. 1:

Martial Law Order No. 1

Whereas it has come to my notice that some miscreants are trying to disturb the working of educational institutions located within the limits of Dacca Municipality and whereas

(Continued on page 12 col. 4)

১৪ই আগস্ট

দৈনিক পূর্বদেশ-এর উদ্বোধনী সংখ্যা

- সাধারণ সংখ্যা ১৬ পৃষ্ঠার মোট ৬০ পৃষ্ঠা
- প্রতি কপির দাম পূর্ব পাকিস্তানে ৫০ পয়সা ও পশ্চিম পাকিস্তানে ৮০ পয়সা
- তিন রং প্রচ্ছদসহ বিশেষ আকর্ষণীয় সংখ্যা
- যাদের লেখা রয়েছে
- রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর—রাতের রেলগাড়ী (বহাৎকারে)
- শিবলিল সলোকভ—সড় এলো
- ইয়াসিন হাশিমী—কাওয়াবাতা—রঙচু
- আবুল কালাম আজাদ—স্বকীরতার স্বাক্ষরে পাকিস্তান
- আবুল হাশিম—পাকিস্তানের সংহতি
- আবুল ফজল—রবীন্দ্র চৈতন্য পাকিস্তানের পটভূমি
- সৈয়দ যুজ্জবাব আলী—আবদুল হাই সরগে
- কবি জসীমউদ্দীন—আবদুল
- বেগম হুসিলা কামাল—পুলকান হোক জাতির
- শওকত ওসমান—গৃহ সংবাদ
- ডক্টর মহাবুল ইসলাম—অনুভূতির ওজহে আমার দেশ
- যুক্তা নুরউল ইসলাম—উনিশ শতকে পাকিস্তান সম্পাদিত পত্রপত্রিকা
- আবু জাকির শামসুদ্দিন—সংস্কৃতি ও সভ্যতা
- অধ্যাপক বদরুল হাসান—স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামে নজরুল
- অধ্যাপক শামসুল হক—পাটের অতীত ও ভবিষ্যৎ

আরও যাদের লেখা থাকছে—

মুনির চৌধুরী, জেভেদেত হুদরত, শওকত আলী, সিকান্দার আবু জাকির, মিত্র আলী, আবদুল্লাহ আল হুজি, মতিন উদ্দিন আহমদ, মোহাম্মদ মনিরুজ্জামান, মাহমুদা খাতুন সিদ্দিকা, মকবুলা মনজুর, হাজেরা নজরুল, আল মাহমুদ, আবদুল্লাহ আবু সাঈদ, আবদুল মান্নান সৈয়দ, জিয়া হায়দার এবং আরও অনেকে।

আগনার কপির জন্য আজই হকারকে বনে রাখুন

VC launch autumn offensive 100 BASES, TOWNS SHELLED

Uproar in assembly Speaker besieged for 15 minutes in Assam

SHILONG, Aug. 12.—Slogan-shouting members of Assam State Assembly besieged the Speaker for 15 minutes yesterday, tore up his order paper and smashed his microphone, reports Reuter.

One Opposition member stood on a table and lectured the assembly amid utter confusion.

Angry Opposition members retaliated by pulling up and smashing several microphones. The uproar began when the Speaker, Mr. Mohi Kanta Das, disallowed an Opposition point of order.

SAIGON, Aug. 12.—North Vietnamese command troops shelled at least 100 allied bases and towns on Tuesday in the heaviest fighting for more than two months in what could be the kick off of the Communists' autumn offensive, military spokesmen said, reports APA.

The hardest hit area where the heaviest ground fighting raged was in the northern Tier province near the Cambodian border.

Field reports said North Vietnamese troops from at least two divisions launched rocket, mortar and ground attacks on a provincial capital, 80 miles north of Saigon and the district capital of Loc Binh, a little further north, and American taskforce headquarters at Quan Loi, four miles north of

An Loc, another provincial capital 80 miles north of Saigon and a half dozen American artillery bases protecting the towns.

Another message says: American Air Cavalry troops killed more than 240 North Vietnamese in a 90-mile front across three provinces north of Saigon early today, a military spokesman said.

The US military command also reported 91 shelling attacks throughout South Vietnam during the night, shattering a seven-and-a-half week lull in ground fighting.

Rocket salvos

The attackers also fired salvos of rockets into the brigade headquarters before being

driven off. A spokesman said the casualties were still being counted.

Military sources have predicted the start of a guerrilla autumn offensive in the middle of August, with assaults on outlying areas along the border regions.

The sources said two regiments—about 2,000 men—of the North Vietnamese Ninth Division had suddenly appeared within the past six days between An Loc and the Cambodian border 60 miles north of Saigon.

Units from the North Vietnamese First, Fifth and Seventh Divisions as well as the Ninth Division were identified in today's attacks of the three provinces north of Saigon, the sources said.

THE PAKISTAN OBSERVER

PABX NUMBERS
254115, 254116 & 254117

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SITUATION VACANT

WANTED a B.Sc. (Mathematics) and two graduates strong in English. Preference will be given to qualification & experience. Apply to the undersigned on or before 18th August.

WANTED (i) A Vice-Principal cum Professor of English (ii) Professors—one of each of Physics, Chemistry and Islamic History for Nijamul Uloom, Dist. Rangpur, in the pay scale of (for i) Rs. 400-2500 and (for ii) Rs. 375-2000-475-25000 EB at the 10th stage. Higher initial pay upto Rs. 5000 per month may be offered to the Vice-Principal having previous teaching and administrative experience. The candidates must be at least a Second Class Master's Degree holder preferably with honours in the respective subjects.

Applications with full details of academic qualifications, age, experience, nationality, home address etc. should reach the Principal on or before 20.8.69.

Principal, C-6469

APPLICATIONS with the following particulars for the post of a B.A., B.Ed. and a B.Sc. teachers are wanted by the 20th August, 1969 by the Secretary, C.B.P. Institution, Barhatta P.O., Barhatta, Dt. Mymensinga on the Board's prescribed pay scale.

Particulars—
1) Name and full address.
2) Detailed academic qualifications with divisions.
3) Subjects taken up in the degree and the B.Ed. classes.
4) Teaching experience.

Principal, C-6471

WANTED Professor of Chemistry on monthly salary of Rs. 3000. Candidate must have at least 2nd Class Master Degree. Applications with testimonials and certificates must reach the Secretary of the College by 17.8.69.

Principal, C-6472

WITH reference to our advertisement published in the Pakistan Observer of the 2nd August, 1969 for Professors of English, Bengali, Political Science, Islamic History and Culture, Commerce, Economics and Biology (one in each subject), it is hereby notified that the last date for submission of applications is extended upto the 21st August, 1969.

Higher initial salary may be given to a deserving candidate for the post of Professor of English.

Sd/- SHAH MD. KHURSHID ALAM, Principal, Nizampur College, P.O. Kamalajha, Chittagong. C-6475

APPLICATIONS are invited from female candidates only for the following posts in the Lalbhai Girls' High School, 296, Lalbhai Road, Dacca.

Two B.Sc. with Mathematics—One B.A. B.Ed. strong in English—One B.A. with Islamic History able to teach Arabic—One trained Physical Instructress. Pay according to qualification and experience.

Applications stating details of qualification should reach the undersigned on or before 20th August, 1969.

Principal, C-6482

WANTED a teacher for teaching a student of Intermediate Science in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics. Please apply Box No. 6491 C/o. The Pakistan Observer, Dacca.

WANTED DRIVER An elderly experienced driver for Toyota private car. Occasional driving. Starting pay Rs. 100/- p.m. plus food and lodge or Rs. 150/- without food. Appear personally at Block 'A' House 5/2, Mohammadpur (North of Ayub Gate) before 10 A.M.

Principal, C-6495

EAST PAKISTAN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY, Mymensingh.

NOTICE
APPLICATIONS for prequalification are invited from reputed firms and contractors from both wings of Pakistan interested in submitting bids for (a) Internal electrification works; (b) Internal sanitary works of various buildings of this project, financed jointly by Pakistan Govt. and the I.D.A. Application forms with questionnaire will be available on request from this office. Completed forms must reach this office on or before 6.9.1969.

(MD. NURUL ISLAM), Project Director, GC-8419

TENDER NOTICE

ITAS GAS TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION CO. LTD.
7, Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca-2.

TENDER NOTICE
SEALED tenders are invited for gas pipe laying work within the Dacca Municipality area and adjacent areas under development to be executed during the 1970 season. Tender papers can be obtained from the Accounts Department of the Company at the above address during office hours against cash payment (not refundable) of Rs. 50.00. Closing date of the tender is 28.8.69 at 10.00 a.m. Tenders have to be dropped into the Tender Box located at the office of the Company. Tenders submitted late will be automatically rejected.

C-6486

EAST PAKISTAN UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, Dacca.

TENDER NOTICE
SEALED tenders are invited by the undersigned for the prescribed form from the bona fide contractors for supply of Book sheets to Nizampur College, Dacca. Estimated cost of Rs. 10,500.00. Tenders will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on 19.8.1969 and will be opened on the same day.

Tender forms with terms and conditions will be available on payment of Rs. 5/- (not refundable) to the National Bank of Pakistan, E.P.U.E.T. Branch, Dacca. Earnest money in Bank Draft or Pay Order in favour of the Comptroller, East Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology, Dacca of Rs. 1,050.00 must be accompanied with tenders. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders without showing any reason.

(M. M. ALI), Executive Engineer, GC-8419

EAST PAKISTAN UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, Dacca.

TENDER NOTICE
SEALED tenders are invited by the undersigned for the prescribed form from the bona fide contractors for providing sunshade over the window of EUB. Estimated cost of Rs. 10,500.00. Tenders will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on 19.8.69 and will be opened on the same day.

Tender forms with terms and conditions will be available on payment of Rs. 5/- (not refundable) to the National Bank of Pakistan, E.P.U.E.T. Branch, Dacca. Earnest money in Bank Draft or Pay Order in favour of the Comptroller, East Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology, Dacca of Rs. 1,050.00 must be accompanied with tenders. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders without showing any reason.

(M. M. ALI), Executive Engineer, GC-8419

PAKISTAN INDUSTRIAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTRE, Tejgaon Industrial Area, Dacca-8.

TENDER
SEALED tenders are invited for immediate supply of straight Shank End Mill cutters and collet for Milling Machine. Tender forms can be had from the Cashier on payment of Rs. 200 each. The last date for submission of the Tender is 18th August, 1969 at 3 P.M. when it will be opened in public. The tender should accompany a Bank Draft for Rs. 250.00. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any tender without assigning any reason whatsoever.

(M. SAYEED), Chief of Operations, Pakistan Industrial Technical Assistance Centre, Tejgaon Industrial Area, Dacca-8.

Phone Nos: 245106, 243228-9. R.I.O. 4. CC-8412

PAKISTAN INDUSTRIAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTRE, Tejgaon Industrial Area, Dacca-8.

TENDER
SEALED tenders are invited for immediate supply of Ten tons of Pig Iron. The tender should accompany a Bank Draft in favour of the undersigned for Rs. 250.00 as earnest money. The last date to submit tender is 16th August, 1969 at 11 A.M. when the same will be opened in public. Suppliers are requested to attend with a sample on the said date and time.

The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any tender without assigning any reason whatsoever.

(M. SAYEED), Chief of Operations, Pakistan Industrial Technical Assistance Centre, Tejgaon Industrial Area, Dacca-8.

Phone Nos: 245106, 243228, 243229. R.I.O. 2463 GC-8413

SEALED tenders are hereby invited from reputed brick manufacturers and suppliers for supplying 5 lakhs first class bricks and 5 lakhs picked jhama bricks moulded by pug mill and burnt in Bulls Trench K.I.

The supply shall commence within 7 days and be completed within 60 days of signing the Formal Agreement.

Tender papers will be available from the Office of the undersigned on any working day during Office hours at a non-refundable price of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten) only per set and a copy of the same can also be seen in the Office of the Architect, VASTUKALABID, Farhat Manzil, Farhat, Ramna, Dacca.

Tenders shall be accompanied by earnest money of Rs. 7,000/- (Rupees Seven thousand) only in the form of Bank Draft in favour of the undersigned.

Tenders must reach the Office of the undersigned before 11.00 A.M. on 26.8.69. Tenders will be opened at 11.02 A.M. on the same date in the presence of tenderers who wish to be present.

DR. S. A. KHAN, Project Director, Jahangirnagar Muslim University, 172A Dhanmandi Residential Area, Road No. 13/3, Dacca-2.

GC-8415

EAST PAKISTAN UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, Dacca.

TENDER NOTICE
SEALED tenders are invited for supplying Stationery Articles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 45,000.00 only. Schedule with terms and conditions will be available from the Purchase Officer of this University or on production of a deposit receipt for Rs. 500 only (non-refundable) in favour of the Comptroller of the University from this University campus branch of the National Bank of Pakistan. Each tender must accompany a Bank Draft or Pay Order for Rs. 5% of the quoted amount only in favour of the Comptroller of this University without which no tender will be considered for acceptance.

Tenders will be received by the Purchase Officer at Store Office upto 11.30 A.M. of 20.8.69 when those will be opened. The undersigned reserves the right to accept any tender for one or more items and to reject any without showing any reason.

COMPTROLLER, GC-8414

Notice inviting tenders for carrying materials under the Directorate of Roads & Highways during 1969-70.

An impartial modification of the tender notice circulated in dated Memo. No. 1221-R, dated 17.7.69 for the submission of applications for prequalification and also for submitting tenders are hereby shifted to 18.8.69 and 19.8.69, respectively. Other terms and conditions of the notice remain unaltered.

(M. S. ALI), Superintendent Engineer, Common Services & Resources (R & H), Dacca.

PUBLIC NOTICE
PAKISTAN TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE DEPARTMENT, Office of the Superintendent, Telegraph Workshop, Tejgaon, Dacca-8.

No. P-27/Kesgajon/69-70/127, Tejgaon, the 7th Aug. 69.

Sub-Enlistment of 400 as supplier for the year 1969-70.

APPLICATIONS in the scheduled form as available in the office of the undersigned on payment of Rupees five (non-refundable) to the Accounts Officer, Telegraph Stores and Workshop, Tejgaon, Dacca-8 are invited from the bona fide Contractors, manufacturers and general suppliers to get their enterprises enlisted as a supplier for the year 1969-70.

The application form, alongwith the terms and conditions will be available at any working day except Sunday and Holiday.

Application will be received upto 10.30 A.M. of 28th August 69 after which no application will be entertained for enlistment.

The firms already registered with this office should have to apply for renewal in time. The undersigned however, reserves the right of rejecting and accepting any one of the applications received.

N. A. Shikder, Superintendent, Telegraph Workshop, Tejgaon, Dacca-8 (PH. 246300) R.I.O. 2460 GC-8408

ADMISSION NOTICE
TIBBIA HABIBIA COLLEGE, Dacca.

RECOGNISED by the Government of Pakistan, invites applications from both male and female candidates who passed either SSC Examination (well conversant with Urdu) or Fazil from Recognised Madrasah Board. The course is of four years.

Candidates desirous should apply immediately with an envelope having stamps of 20 paisa or attend the office from 12 a.m. to 3 p.m. on week days and on Thursday from 12 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The College has well ventilated building with attached Hostel. The states are well experienced and highly educated. The seats are limited. The last date of submitting the application forms is 31st August 1969.

HAKIM IRTIZAU RAHMAN KHAN AKHUNZADA, Principal.

TIBBIA HABIBIA COLLEGE, Dacca, 24, Hakim Habibur Rahman Road, Dacca-11, Phone 1 244410. C-6454

EDUCATIONAL
Gurudayal College, Kishoreganj, Mymensingh.

ADMISSION to Classes XI and XII (Humanities, Commerce and Science groups) going on. Admission to B.A., B.Com. and B.Sc. (in two groups—one with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics and the other with Botany, Zoology and Chemistry) classes commences on publication of H.S.C. Part II Examination results. Social Welfare as a subject in the B.A. course was introduced from the last session. Staff efficient, results uniformly satisfactory. An excellent three storeyed hostel adjacent to the college, fully equipped laboratories and library. Scholarships, stipends, concessions, free studentships and jalgis available. All facilities to meritorious students.

Apply to the undersigned for prospectus with postage stamp worth 0.10 paisa.

Md. Wasimuddin, Principal, C-6267

ADMISSION is going on in H.S.C. Arts and Science Classes in Purana Palta Girls' College, 3/5, Purana Palta, Dacca-2.

Principal, C-6468

THE IDEAL COLLEGE, DHANMANDI (Hastipool), Dacca.

ADMISSIONS: day-night (Men Women) B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., I.A. I.Sc. I.Com. Excellent Foreign Trained Professors. Specialized Tutorial Classes.

Principal, C-6469

KABIRHAT COLLEGE, P.O. Kabirhat, Noakhali.

ADMISSION NOTICE
A.I.Com. B.A. & B.Com. classes have started. Kabirhat, situated in a fine rural area has opened its doors for the poor students. Full free studentships for all 1st Division students and one set of books for poor but meritorious students as loan. All chairs and desks for sitting arrangement. Local Jagirs and Hostel arrangements are available.

Welcome to all categories of students for admission. Details may be obtained from the office. (MD. ABDUL KHALEQUE), Principal, C-6476

NARAYANSHAW MANDIR, 20, Hathkhola Road, Tikatuly, Dacca-2.

I.Sc. class has started this year. optional subjects offered: (1) Biology, (2) Geography, (3) Physics, (4) Chemistry and (5) Mathematics.

Admission is going on. Husne Ara Sanyal, C-6477

LOST & FOUND
INSURANCE Policy No. 447 on the life of Dr. S. Sattar, M.B.B.S., Shaheen Pharmacy, Station Road P.O. & Dhanmandi, issued by the Home Insurance Company, Limited, Dacca has been reported as lost. Duplicate policy will be issued if no claim of interest is substantiated within 30 (thirty) days from today.

MANAGER & SECRETARY, C-6485

MY S.S.C. certificate bearing Roll Number No. 655 (Humanities Group), 1964 of Dacca Board has been stolen.

MD. JOYNAL ABDIN, C-6487

SHOPS, OFFICES & GODOWNS TO LET
OFFICE accommodation is available 59, Motijheel Commercial Area, near National Bank of Pakistan at ground floor measuring 250 sq. ft. and 2084 sq. ft. Phone: 242267.

C-6483

AUCTION
AUCTION OF LOANED PROPERTY
DOUBLE storied House T39, Noorjahan Road, Block 'D', Mohammadpur shall be sold by Auction on 15th August at 11 A.M. Sharp. Terms and details: Sale & Purchase Agency, Govt. & Civil Auctioneer, 15, Green Road, Dacca. Phone 252366.

C-6478

GRAND AUCTION
ON Sunday 17th August at 10 A.M. at our premises: Several Cars, Radio, Radiograms, Household Furniture, and lot of other goods. Sale & Purchase Agency, 15, Green Road, Dacca. Phone 252366.

C-6479

FOR SALE
NEW 68 model Honda 50 for sale. Owner leaving residential place. Please contact immediately. Sved Ahmed 39, Station Road, Tejgaon Dacca.

C-6443

VOLKSWAGEN Microbus 64-66 Willys Station wagon 4 cylinder Willys Jeep Vespa Van. International Van. Ahmedali & Co. 126, Motijheel C.A. Phone: 252256.

C-6474

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE
SALE of Typewriters, Airconditioner, Thermofax Machine, Safes and Office furniture. Inspection and information available at American Consulate General Office, Ishpani Flats on August 15, 18, 1969.

C-6489

FOR sale one brand new (not yet installed) Spencers Electric Dry Cleaning Plant capacity 100 lbs. per hour. Enquire L. Rahman, 2, Ramchandra Das Road, Khulna. Telephone No. 2363.

C-6490

FOR Sale one Refrigerator, one electric cooker, one Baby perambulator, please contact. Phone 252124 183, Baro Magh Bazar, Dacca-2.

C-6492

FOR SALE a new Philips Transistor TAPE RECORDER at reasonable price. Contact, Khalilur Rahman (Bogra) 48, Motijheel (8th Floor), Dacca. (8-30 to 1-30 p.m.)

C-6493

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET
TO LET 4 Roomed vacant independent south-facing ground-floor at 9/1, Rankin Street, Warli. Spacious verandah, 2 baths, shower, basin, extra kitchen, 24 hours water, Power, F. No garage. Rent Rs. 250/- Advance 12 to 9 months rigid. No broker. Contact owner inside.

C-6480

ONE house tutor required to coach five children. One of class VII. Two of class IV and Two of class III. All are reading in English medium. The teacher must be well experienced in all subjects of English medium School. Salary may be given upto Rs. 300.00 P.M. to deserving candidate. Applications stating experience must be submitted to the board before half an hour of the interview. Intending candidates shall have to appear before the selection board on 16th August 1969 at 4 P.M. at H. K. Banerjee Road, C/o Sattar Jute Mills Ltd., Narayanganj.

C-6481

DHANMONDI, R.A., Road No. 27, House 259B. Vacated by foreigner. A double storied house, each floor three bed rooms, dining, etc. Foreigners or Christians preferred. Rent not negotiable. Phone 252710.

C-6488

PROPERTIES
WANT TO PURCHASE A modern house immediately in respectable residential area of Dacca City. Contact 13 Gopibag 1st Lane (first floor), Dacca-2. C-6484

BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL
Importers & Dealers of Foodgrains. CONTACT us for CIF Chittagong/China. Prices for various types of Broken Rice, Masoor Dal, Mustard Seeds, Rapeseeds from West Pakistan. Immediate Shipment available in large and small quantities. H. B. Rahman and Company, 15, Green Road, Dacca. Phone: 252366.

C-6475

FOR immediate sale Refrigerator 12 cft. coldspot USA and one Volkswagen Microbus, Qudus, 829, Dhanmandi Road 19, Dacca. Phone: 252366.

C-6473

FINIS KILLS

IKOHINOOR RAYON LIMITED LAHORE
Notice is hereby given that the Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Kohinoor Rayon Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 4 Ecoron Road, Lahore on Friday, the 28th August, 1969 at 10.30 A.M. to transact the following business—

1. To confirm the minutes of the Sixth Annual General Meeting.
2. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1968.
3. To declare a dividend.
4. To elect Directors.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year 1969 and fix their remuneration.
6. Any other business with the permission of the Chair.

The share transfer books of the Company will remain closed from 25th August 1969 to 8th September 1969 (both days inclusive). Members unable to attend the meeting may kindly send proxy form duly stamped, signed and witnessed to the Registered Office of the Company so as to reach at least 12 hours before the meeting.

By Order of the Board, M. BASHIR, Secretary.

Dated 4th August, 1969.

ICI PAKISTAN MANUFACTURERS LIMITED

REQUIRE
PRODUCTION SUPERINTENDENT:

Age—25 to 35 years.

For the Chemical Plant Manufacturing Anti-Malarial and other drugs. Candidate must be a qualified Chemical Engineer having several years experience in the Chemical Manufacturing Plants. The job offered is a Junior Management position with good prospects.

WAREHOUSE SUPERVISOR:
Age—30 to 35 years.

Warehouse Supervisor is required to manage the warehousing of a Pharmaceutical/Chemical factory. Person applying must be familiar and experienced in modern warehousing, bin card Control and distribution. Basic qualification—a graduate, can be waived in case of exceptionally experienced hands.

SALARY:

For the above posts be commensurate with qualifications and experience.

APPLICATIONS:
Mentioning posts applied for should reach latest by 25th August, 1969 addressed to:

Works Manager, ICI Pakistan Manufacturers Limited, Pharmaceutical Factory, P.O. Box No. 48, Narayanganj.

Dr. Kildare

Rip Kirby

By John Prentice & Fred Dickens

THAT'S ALL WE DO -- WHOOP IT UP A BIT AND FOR LAUGHS PRETEND TO CAPTURE YOUR FRIENDS?

WELL, AH, THERE'S ONE THING MORE--YOU HAVE TO SCALP THEM!

I JUST WANT YOU AND A FEW OF YOUR BRAVES TO PUT ON A LITTLE SHOW AND CAPTURE A COUPLE OF TENDERFEET WE HAVE VISITING THE FLYING SPADE...

WAIT A MINUTE, CRAZY CUE, IT'S NOT FOR REAL, IT'D BE KIND OF A FUN THING.

HOW WOULD I LIKE TO LEAD AN INDIAN UPRISING? WHY DON'T YOU ASK ME HOW I'D LIKE TO FALL OFF A CLIFF?

ADMISSION is going on in H.S.C. Arts and Science Classes in Purana Palta Girls' College, 3/5, Purana Palta, Dacca-2.

Principal, C-6468

THE IDEAL COLLEGE, DHANMANDI (Hastipool), Dacca.

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C-6475

FOR immediate sale Refrigerator 12 cft. coldspot USA and one Volkswagen Microbus, Qudus, 829, Dhanmandi Road 19, Dacca. Phone: 252366.

C-6473

FIN

Secular education-myths & realities

by Dr. B. Wajihur Rahman

EDUCATION reform, like every other reform, is basically a matter of catching up with social and mental transformation which has already taken place. However, history bears eloquent testimony to the fact that whenever conventional or radical reforms are proposed, certain influential sections of society become the self-appointed champions of the old order and the status quo. Many apparently fine arguments are advanced and emotionally appealing slogans raised in order to cling to the hoary past and tradition and to the irrational but familiar patterns of superficial thought and hypocritical rationalization. History also tells us that these apostles of irrationality

more often than not succeed, at least initially, in winning a great number of converts and in misleading many more. Although some of the proposals for a new education policy envisage a radical departure from the existing policies, many fundamental concepts in the policy appear to have been founded upon rather superficial and intellectually inadequate premises. Reflecting as they do traditional modes of thinking, one notices in them an unhappy though not unfamiliar, lack of incisive analysis and grasp of the historical, social and cultural forces that gave birth to Pakistan and have since nourished and sustained that nation. Since the educational po-

lity and the educational system of a society are, in the ultimate analysis, products of the historical, social, political and cultural forces, a discussion of educational issues can be relevant and meaningful only if these forces are given due consideration and interpreted in a detached and dispassionate manner in the context of the world scene.

An academic and serious analysis of the need for a secular basis for our educational system can begin only after some fundamental assumptions have been accepted. First, a mature and dynamic nation must be willing to face realities, however unpleasant, rather than clinging to emotion and fanaticism or pay lip service to what is popular and expedient. The professional politicians and fanatical parasites can afford to shout hollow slogans to deceive or mislead the people but in education one must make a clear distinction between popular untruths and half-truths and unpopular but historical truths. Secondly, it is essential to carry out radical reforms not only in education but also in the attitudes many of which are deeply decadent carry-

overs from a time that has long outlived its utility in this age. If we wish to catch up with the intellectual, educational and scientific developments in the international field, we must outgrow our fond but useless patterns of irrationality. Thirdly, the terms "the ideology of Pakistan," "Islamic ideology," "loyalty to the ideology of Pakistan," "loyalty to the basis of the nation," "Islamic principles and precepts," and "the national integrity of Pakistan" must be examined objectively in order to avoid arguing in a circular manner. Lastly, and this is most important, all the participants in a serious dialogue believe as strongly as any other person in the geographical or physical oneness of Pakistan as well as in the common destiny and inalienable integrity of this heterogeneous nation.

Apprehensions and suspicions about secular education seem to spring from a number of popular misconceptions and half-backed notions that need to be debunked. For they have persistently clouded our vision of the future of Pakistan and the role of education in society. First, the objective of education is NOT ONLY, as some like to assume erroneously, the transmission of values and the inculcation of loyalty and love (termed loosely as knowledge) from one generation to another. The purpose of education is a free, dynamic and forward-looking society is and should be to create and promote diversity of opinion or unity of diversity, independent reflective and creative thinking, sympathy and compassion for one's fellow beings irrespective of religion, nationality, colour and social or economic status, social responsibility and involvement, and moral commitment for the happiness and well-being of the community as a whole. Which of these educational aims could be dubbed "un-Islamic" or "anti-Islamic"? And yet these are the values and outcomes that secular education would strive for.

(Continued on page 2)

Education in Asia—a review

by Jalal Ahmed

OBSERVER Correspondent

[During the last few years of my stay abroad, I have more or less travelled widely in Asian countries or come in contact with many people of Asian countries including educationalists. Here in this article I would like to present a picture of the efforts being made by Asian countries to promote education.]

IN January 1960 at a meeting held in Karachi, the representatives of 17 developing countries of Asia including Pakistan passed the following resolution which later became known as the Karachi Plan:

That these countries shall endeavour to achieve a minimum free compulsory education system of seven years within a period of 20 years, that is to say by 1980.

And despite tremendous difficulties, these developing countries are now pressing forward to the realization of their programme.

With the exception of Japan, Thailand and Nepal, most Asian countries were in the past colonies of Western powers for periods of from 100 to 300 years.

Many countries throughout the world began to tackle the problem of mass education in the 20th Century, but only few serious efforts were made to educate the people in the colonial territories.

It must be added here that, in some countries, religious organizations had established small-scale educational institutions, such as pagoda schools in predominantly Buddhist countries. But these were not, of course, of a national character.

So it is in order to fill this long neglected educational vacuum that the developing countries of Asia, which have only recently won independence, are engaged in a common programme of mass education. Needless to say, they are at the same time confronted by many other critical problems.

First of all, education is necessary to train leaders in various fields. For the native people must be educated to replace foreign nationals holding many positions requiring specialized skills and knowledge.

Education also plays an important role in the achievement of national unity. As since there are a number of countries in Asia which are multi-racial, education has the prime function of creating a sense of unity.

As education provides the leadership and trains the specialists, it is a prerequisite in promoting social as well as economic development. Only through the elimination of illiteracy can the manpower be provided to generate development in all fields of human activity.

There is, however, one problem in education development in Asia which cannot be overlooked. This is the problem posed by the sharp increase in population. The region has a population of 1,900 million over half of the world's total of 3,400 million, and in Asia it is rising at an annual rate of 1 per cent.

This is a serious problem because it means that the countries of Asia must provide, from their limited resources, the funds and facilities to educate this growing population.

Now, let's see what these developing countries in Asia are doing in the field of eliminating illiteracy, one of the major purposes of establishing their system of compulsory education.

No one disputes the fact that illiteracy seriously handicaps social and economic development in the developing countries. For the literacy rate serves as a barometer of a nation's social development, and is closely related to the degree of its industrialization.

According to an announcement by UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the adult illiteracy rate in the world in 1950 was 45 per cent. In regional terms Asia stood second, next to Africa, at between 60 to 65 per cent. But since those figures were released, the Asian countries have made strenuous efforts to reduce illiteracy.

However, if the increase in population is taken into account, the overall drop in the number of illiterate people since 1950 has been rather small compared to the decrease in illiteracy rate.

Illiteracy rate, even within a single country, is not uniform among the population. For example, there are eight countries in Asia

where the rate of female illiteracy is twice as high as compared to that of the males. Also there is a striking difference between urban and rural areas. According to a 1960 survey, in the Philippines the illiteracy rate in Manila and its surrounding area was only 9.5 per cent, but in the agricultural province of Sulu it was 71.8 per cent.

From a long range point of view, the most effective measure to eliminate illiteracy is the establishment and expansion of the compulsory educational system, but this does not solve the problem of illiteracy among the large proportion of the adult population. In addition, the existence of many adult illiterates obstructs in many ways the education of the younger generation now learning to read and write.

In the face of this situation, UNESCO passed a resolution to launch a worldwide campaign to eliminate illiteracy. And the developing countries of Asia have wholeheartedly co-operated in this campaign in various forms.

Malaysian crusade

A crusade against illiteracy in Malaysia was launched in 1957. In the seven year period since then, 12,000 special classrooms were established in the rural areas, attended by 314,000 adult students. These classrooms were divided into three categories: primary, intermediate and advanced.

People attending the classes were taught not only reading and writing, but also simple arithmetic, social science and household management. As a result of this campaign, illiteracy throughout Malaysia was rapidly reduced, and once illiterate parents found greater interest in the education of their children.

Moreover, agricultural productivity and living standards in the farming areas also said to have improved.

Korea's campaign

In the Republic of Korea, the government also played a leading role in this campaign, with the cooperation and voluntary services of teachers and university students. These volunteers not only surveyed the nation's adult illiteracy rate each year, but also held lectures in rural primary schools and public auditoriums.

These lectures, conducted continuously for 70 days during the farmers' slack season, were highly successful resulting in the reduction of illiteracy in that country to one-sixth of its former rate.

Taiwan, Indonesia

Other outstanding examples of coming successfully with the problem of illiteracy were the reading and writing classrooms in Taiwan and Indonesia.

In the case of Indonesia, firstly the "reading and writing classrooms" were held for

3 to 4 weeks. Then people completing the primary course were given an additional three to six months training by instructors in fields closely related to their daily life as well as vocational training.

Iran's endeavour

On the other hand, Iran formed a unique organization known as the Literacy Corps to deal with the problem of illiteracy. Inaugurated in 1963, this corps consisted of young military personnel who had education equivalent to high school graduates. After being trained for four months as instructors, they were sent to the rural areas which suffered from a lack of trained teachers.

The campaign, carried out at the expense of the defense budget, was an epoch-making event. For one thing, it is said to have produced clear evidence of improvement in agricultural techniques.

Difficult situation

In the developing countries of Asia, although compulsory education is fixed by law, in many cases it has not always been possible to realize this obligation.

To fully implement compulsory education, it is necessary to have a 100 per cent attendance. But in certain countries, where national income is very low, children must work to supplement the family income. (Continued on page 9)

REORGANISATION OF SC. CURRICULUM—III

by Dr. Abu Obaidul Huque

ELEMENTARY school science curricula in the United States have also been experienced a tremendous change and improvement. The fundamental philosophy of the newly developed elementary science curricula is to provide the children with inquiry and discovery habits which help them to explore and develop their scientific outlooks and skills. There are many projects which are engaged in development of the elementary science curricula.

American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), through the Commission on Science Education, developed a science programme for kindergarten through sixth grade. The emphasis in this programme is initially on process—observing, communicating, measuring, classifying, and predicting, for example—rather than on content. These processes, however, involve the student in scientific content and lead to the understanding of concepts as the course develops. SCIENCE-A PROCESS APPROACH, in seven volumes, is written for the teacher and describes a series

of lessons for children. Six of these volumes and a commentary for teachers are now available from the AAAS. Plans for the summer of 1965 included an eight-week writing and planning conference at Michigan State University to prepare part seven of the Science-A process approach, to revise the kindergarten through 5th grade exercises in the light of recent trial teaching, and to extend the teacher education programme. The ultimate aim of this programme is to develop a science course for kindergarten through sixth grade.

The Process Approach helps children learn to express themselves to communicate. It heightens their observation skills. It allows them to feel success in the process of learning and discovering information through personal learning and discovering new information through personal learning experience. The process approach is always interesting and stimulating because it is a constant challenge to the children and to the teacher as well. For children and teacher, the process approach is an

exciting, mutually beneficial educational experience.

In the Science-A Process Approach, the exercises begin with the development of the basic skills. And each skill is designed to alter the children's behaviours in specific ways that can be observed, measured, and evaluated by the teacher. For example, kindergarten children are presented with exercises dealing with the naming and identifying of two dimensional shapes—the square, rectangle, circle, etc. Subsequent exercises show that these are components of three-dimensional shapes. Through the process approach, there is a spiralling effect as advanced exercises reinforce and add to the skills used in earlier exercises.

The exercises are arranged in steps so that the children progress through learning experiences from the simple to the complex; each exercise builds on what the children have learned and prepare them for future learning.

Science-A Process Approach is well structured each exercise describes objectives in (Continued on page 10)



A new range of audio machines from a British company which can be operated without previous knowledge of tape recorders and are so simple that young children can use them correctly and in complete safety, were exhibited at the National Aids Exhibition in London recently.

THE "Proposals for the New Education Policy" issued by Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator, Air Marshall M. Nur Khan, have now been read and critically analysed by almost all the people of Pakistan. Suggestions and comments on the New Policy have been made by different categories of people from the different levels of the society. If the desirable suggestions are incorporated in the final form of the policy, a hopeful outcome may rightly be expected out of its implementation. But for the successful implementation of the proposed Policy, a review of the present problem is the Policy is urgently necessary. The salient problems before the New Education Policy are the following:

The long felt need for the appointment of

New education policy and some problems

by Dr. Md. Azhar Ali

"An Educational Commission" was materialised after the Revolution of October, 1958. The Commission was in operation for the last ten years. But the Commission has been proved almost a failure in achieving its goals in various fields of education. This failure of the Commission is undoubtedly due to finance and administration. The Policy has proposed a substantial increase in the annual allocation for education. But this financial allocation will yield nothing fruitful if the present administrative structure is not reviewed to realize its underlying defects. Because in a developing country like ours, any change should be steady and gradual instead of being rapid and too much flexible.

Education for National Prosperity: It is really heart-rending to note that even in this age of science and technology, our vast manpower, instead of being a source of national wealth, has become a constant drag on our economy. It is obvious that education had become involved in vicious circle during the last regime. It was found that higher education would remain unimproved until and unless students leaving the colleges and universities had been provided with a sound grounding in the schools. Similarly, schools could not imbibe the spirit of forming a good background in the students if the colleges and universities fail to produce good teachers. The proposed Policy has marked the defects while forming proposals, without any more waste of time, money and energy the Policy should give equal attention to the improvement of primary, secondary and higher education so that the preconceived idea behind the completely wiped out from the system of education in Pakistan.

Primary education in Pakistan should be of eight years' duration and the percentage of school-

going children should be increased gradually until it becomes compulsory by 1980. Really it sounds nice. The aim of primary education is to teach the three R's and to make the child acquainted with the world around him, so that he may be able to take part in the ordinary transactions of day to day life and follow the events intelligently. Consequently, the aim of primary school should be to develop the physical, social, intellectual and moral aspects of the children's personality, to give them the basic knowledge and skills so that they may lead productive lives and become useful citizens, and finally to build their character.

Secondary education

Importance of Secondary Education: It should be pointed out that secondary education, in the advanced countries of the world, is regarded as a crucial stage. Because, it is the stage where most of the skilled manpower of the nation will be trained, where the future experts in various sectors of national life will be determined and where the foundation of the development of the qualities of leadership of the young people will be founded. Secondary education should, therefore, provide for the development of all individual talents and social virtues while equipping the basic skills which are necessary for the adjustment of life to the modern societies. A mere theoretical acceptance of the crucial importance of secondary education in Pakistan during the last decade, has fallen short of the expected outcome of the crucial stage. The Policy has realised the importance of secondary education. This realization will produce a fruitful result if this realization becomes a practical one.

Higher Education: The ob-

Personalities

Md. Nurul Islam Chowdhury stood First in the First Class in Botany (Group — A) from the University of Dacca in the last S.S.C. final examination held in 1968. He is the 3rd son of Mvi. Salam Ullah Chowdhury of Indranayapur in the district of Barisal.

Mohammad Salabuddin Khan of West End High School, Dacca secured Third position in the Combined Group in the last S.S.C. examination from Dacca Board. He obtained letters in Mathematics, Addl. Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. He also secured Residential Scholarship in the Primary and Junior Scholarship Examinations. He is the only son of Mr. Abul Hashem Khan, teacher, West End High School, Dacca, who hails from Dakshin Paksha under Srinagar P.S. of Dacca.

Golam Mohammed Nawaz of the West End High School stood Second in the Science as well as in the Combined Group in the S.S.C. examination of the Board of Intermediate & Secondary Education, Dacca this year. He is the 2nd son of Mr. Nur Muhammad Mia of village Mohishapara, Jessore.

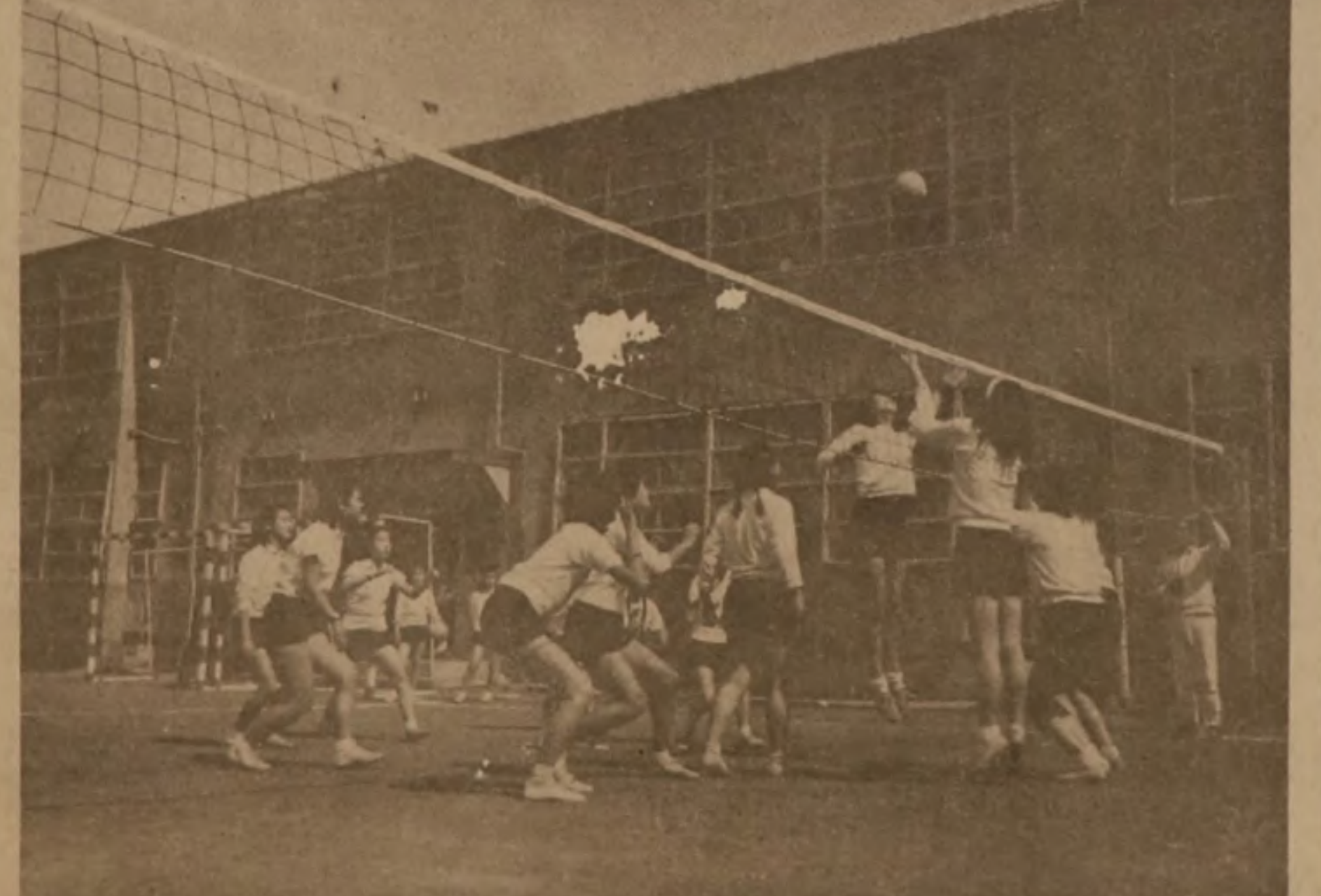
Numan Haidar Chowdhury of the West End High School, Dacca stood 9th in all groups in the S.S.C. examination of the Board of Intermediate & Secondary Education, Dacca this year. He has secured 804 marks with distinctions in five subjects. Numan is the eldest son of Mr. Abdul Quader Chowdhury, Magistrate 1st Class, Mysore, hailing from Kanibati, Sylhet.

Khandakar Abul Ahsan of the West End High School, Dacca stood 9th in all groups in the S.S.C. examination of the Board of Intermediate & Secondary Education, Dacca this year. He has secured 804 marks with distinctions in five subjects. Ahsan is the second son of Mr. Khandakar Abdul Jalil, retired Deputy Magistrate of Barisal, Dacca.

A. S. M. M. Kamal of the West End High School, Dacca stood 11th in all groups in the S.S.C. examination of the Board of Intermediate & Secondary Education, Dacca this year. Kamal is the first son of Mr. Abul Samad Fakkar of Joleswaryola, Bogra.

G. M. Sahabuddin Ahmed stood Fourth in the S.S.C. examination (Commerce Group) of the Comilla Board from Hisan Ali Govt. School, Chandpur. He secured two letters. He is the third son of Mr. Bonde Ali Garzi a merchant of Chandpur.

Mr. Obaydul Haque Chowdhury, of EPIDC left for Karachi en route to West Germany for higher training in the field of Ship Building and Technology. He has been offered a scholarship by Freie & Hausstadt, Hamburg, West Germany for a period of two years.



Japan's winning of gold medal in women's volleyball at Tokyo and Mexico Olympics popularised the game so much that in every primary, high school, college and university, there is volleyball team.

Dacca Stock Exchange

Values drift lower

By Our Commercial Correspondent

Values displayed an overall downward tendency on the Dacca Stock Exchange on Tuesday. Buyers were somewhat reserved and turnover was on a slightly reduced scale.

The forward counter was also a mildly downward course.

Bonus voucher developed easier tendencies. Ready voucher lost Rs. 2 at Rs. 178.50. Forward August contract moved down by Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 179.25.

The following are Tuesday's Dacca stock exchange spot quotations.

INVESTMENTS

1st ICP M. Fund (100) 149.00
2nd ICP M. Fund (100) 150.00
3rd ICP M. Fund (100) 142.75
IPS (10) 8.70

BANKS

Australasia (50) 75.50
Commerce (10) 8.35
Eastern Mercantile (10) 28.00
Habib Banking (25) 35.50
Habib (8) 18.10
Habib (100) 110.00
Muslim Com. XB (10) 27.00
National (50) 142.00
Standard XB XR (100) 176.67
State Bank (10) 32.65
United (10) 11.00

INSURANCE & FINANCE

Adamjee (10) 22.50
Bengal Life (10) 6.90
Central (10) 20.50
Eastern Federal XD (10) 20.75
Eastern XD (10) 112.00
Eastern Mercantile (10) 10.00
Eastern Life (10) 10.00
Great Eastern (10) 10.00
Habib XD (10) 32.25
Home and (10) 11.00
Federal Life AL (10) 10.00
Muslim NT (10) 10.00
National Ins. (10) 10.00
New Jubilee X (25) 62.38
Pak Guarantee (10) 11.00
Pakistan Ins. Corp. XD (100) 175.00
Premier (5) 6.70
Premier NT (5) 6.70
United (10) 13.00
United (10) 10.00
PICIC (10) 10.10

COTTON & OTHER TEXTILES

(A) COTTON TEXTILES

Alhaj Tex AL (10) 10.00	Alhaj Tex AL (10) 10.00
Ahmed Bawany XD (10) 9.20	Ahmed Bawany XD (10) 9.20
Amin Tex (10) 13.80	Amin Tex (10) 13.80
Bawany Violin (10) 10.00	Bawany Violin (10) 10.00
Burawalwa Tex (10) 28.55	Burawalwa Tex (10) 28.55
Chand Tex (10) 10.00	Chand Tex (10) 10.00
Chand Tex (Spn) (10) 21.50	Chand Tex (Spn) (10) 21.50
Chittaranjan Cotton (10) 9.00NT	Chittaranjan Cotton (10) 9.00NT
Dawood Cotton (10) 35.25	Dawood Cotton (10) 35.25
Dacca Dyeing & Mfg. NT (10) 10.00	Dacca Dyeing & Mfg. NT (10) 10.00
IMC Ind Corp (10) 11.00	IMC Ind Corp (10) 11.00
Janana XB (10) 37.00	Janana XB (10) 37.00
Jaba Tex NT (10) 11.75	Jaba Tex NT (10) 11.75
Khulna Ter (25) 17.75	Khulna Ter (25) 17.75
Mohammad Farooq (10) 12.75	Mohammad Farooq (10) 12.75
Mohammadi Calen (10) 10.00	Mohammadi Calen (10) 10.00
R.R. Tex (10) 24.70	R.R. Tex (10) 24.70
Satrang Tex XD (10) 13.05	Satrang Tex XD (10) 13.05
Shahid Tex (10) 15.00 XD	Shahid Tex (10) 15.00 XD
Jangali Cotton (10) 11.75	Jangali Cotton (10) 11.75
Valika Tex (10) 21.50	Valika Tex (10) 21.50
Sombros (10) 10.50	Sombros (10) 10.50

OTHER TEXTILES	OTHER TEXTILES
Alhaj Fabrik (10) 8.05	Alhaj Fabrik (10) 8.05
Alhaj Silk XD (10) 10.50	Alhaj Silk XD (10) 10.50
Karim Silk (10) 13.30	Karim Silk (10) 13.30
Karim Silk (10) 12.28	Karim Silk (10) 12.28
evon mfg (10) 10.67	evon mfg (10) 10.67
Shani Silk (10) 10.00	Shani Silk (10) 10.00
Valika Woolen (10) 21.50	Valika Woolen (10) 21.50

JUTE	JUTE
Adamjee (10) 12.08	Adamjee (10) 12.08
Ajaj NT (10) 8.50	Ajaj NT (10) 8.50
A.K. Khan (10) 10.00	A.K. Khan (10) 10.00
Afif (10) 12.00	Afif (10) 12.00
Afif NT (10) 9.35	Afif NT (10) 9.35
Amin (10) 12.55	Amin (10) 12.55
Anwara (10) 10.00	Anwara (10) 10.00
Ashraf NT (10) 10.00	Ashraf NT (10) 10.00
Ashraf (10) 10.00	Ashraf (10) 10.00
Bawa (10) 8.32	Bawa (10) 8.32
Carpeting (10) 15.00	Carpeting (10) 15.00
Chittagong XD (10) 12.00	Chittagong XD (10) 12.00
Chittagong NT (10) 7.45	Chittagong NT (10) 7.45
Crescent Jute (100) 143.50	Crescent Jute (100) 143.50
Dacca Jute NT (100) 96.10	Dacca Jute NT (100) 96.10
Datta NT (10) 10.00	Datta NT (10) 10.00
Eastern (10) 10.00	Eastern (10) 10.00
Gul Ahmed (10) 12.50	Gul Ahmed (10) 12.50
Hafiz AL (10) 9.00	Hafiz AL (10) 9.00
Jabbar Jute (10) 10.00 NT	Jabbar Jute (10) 10.00 NT
Karim (10) 9.00	Karim (10) 9.00
Janata NT (10) 10.00	Janata NT (10) 10.00
Latif Bawany (10) 8.85	Latif Bawany (10) 8.85

NOTICE

Sealed Tenders in Form No. 2911 are hereby invited from 1st Class Contractors of this Department and will be received by the undersigned upto 12 Noon on 27th August, 1969 and opened on the same date at 1 P.M. in presence of the Contractors who may like to be present. The estimated cost, earnest money, opening date and time allowed for completion of the work are shown below:—

Each tender should be accompanied with necessary earnest money by Bank draft from any scheduled Bank. The Tender Form together with Schedule of item may be had from office of the undersigned during office hours on payment of usual charges. The sale of tender paper will be closed before two days on the opening of tender.

Name of Work	Estimated Amount	Earnest Money	Opening Date	Time allowed for Completion
1. Providing E.I. Rs. 32,359/00 in the Zoological Garden (Curators' Office, Staff Qrs and compound lights) at Mirpur, Darla.		Rs. 647/-	27.8.69	3 (three) months.

EXECUTIVE (MD. DAUD),
ENGINEER (BLDG),
DIVISION NO. 1,
Dacca.

Dacca jute goods

Following are Tuesday's market rates for jute goods. The quotations are all FOB Chittagong in rupees (courtesy: PJMA).

Quality	Aug. Sept. Oct. Dec.
Hessian	
40" 7 1/2 oz.	49.00 37.50 34.75
(Per 100 yds.)	
Hessian	
40" 10 oz.	52.00 40.50 45.50
(Per 100 yds.)	
R. Twills	
(Per 100 bags)	100.00 108.00 106.10

Heavycees (Per 100 bags)	109.00 108.00 106.10
Corn sacks (Per 100 bags)	111.00 110.00 108.00

BULLION

KARACHI, Aug. 12.—Following are today's bullion market rates, states APP.

KARACHI	Rs. 170.00
Gold tezabi	Rs. 428.00

Dacca	Rs. 181.00
Gold tezabi	Rs. 166.70
Silver handle	no trading
Silver thobi	Rs. 392.00

LAHORE	Rs. 174.00
Gold tezabi	Rs. 158.00
Gold guinea	Rs. 150.00
Silver handle	Rs. 405.00
Silver thobi	Rs. 395.00

MULTAN	Rs. 174.00
Gold tezabi	Rs. 150.00
Gold 22 ct	Rs. 410.00
Silver thobi	Rs. 400.00

LYALLPUR	Rs. 174.50
Gold tezabi	Rs. 4.05 (per tola)
Silver thobi	Rs. 4.50 (per tola as received)

PESHAWAR	Rs. 182.00
Gold passa	Rs. 172.00
Gold 22 ct	Rs. 4.50
Silver	

Bengal Steel XD XB	(10) 16.65
Eastern Tubes NT	(10) 11.00
Galfa Habib	(10) 12.90
Gammion (EP)	(10) 4.50
Ghandra Ind XD	(10) 23.00

Shipyard NT	(10) 10.00
Hydri Const. NT	(5) 8.90
Mack Trucks	(10) 3.25
Pakistan Cables	(10) 19.00
Rana Tractors	(10) 15.90

TEA	(20) 27.00
TRANS & COMMUNICATIONS	
Mohammadi Steam (90) 156.00	
National Shipping (10) 45.10	
Pakbay XD (10) 193.35	
Pakistan Cables (10) 4.00	

PAPER & BOARD	
Karnaphuli Paper (10) 16.05	
Chittagong Bo. re. (100) 50.00	
Prod. (10) 13.75	
Securiy Papers, AL (10) 10.80	

MISCELLANEOUS	
Dawood Petrol (10) 17.35	
Adamjee Ind. (10) 21.75	
era a Hotel AL (10) 10.00	
Dacca Auto Briks NT (10) 10.00	
EBCO C. Storage (10) 10.00	
ESSO Fertilizer (10) 16.25	
E. Cola (10) 12.10	
Free School S. NT (750) 120.10	
Insecticides Pak (10) 9.70	
Kohinoor Ind. (10) 14.05	
Khulna Ind. (10) 12.50	
Nasirabad Prop. NT (10) 17.50	
Pakistan Pope XD (10) 16.50	
National (10) 7.00	
Ceramic Ind. (10) 11.50	
Pakistan Florilla (10) 11.50	
Pak Services (10) 9.25	
Umsania Glass XB (10) 9.25	
Bonus Voucher	178.50

FORWARD AUGUST	12.22
Adamjee Jute	16.47
Karnaphuli Paper	45.60
National Shipping	18.61
Pakistan Tobacco	16.50
ESSO Pak Fert	179.25
Bonus Voucher	

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by the mills were on a standard scale.

Tuesday's arrivals of raw jute from the interior into the baling centres at Narayanganj

Shamsul Huiq in city Education policy to reflect people's aspirations

By A Staff Correspondent

Mr. Shamsul Huiq, Central Education Minister, hoped on Tuesday that when the Education policy would take the final shape it would reflect the hopes and aspirations of the people.

The Education Minister was talking to the newsmen on his arrival at the Dacca Airport from Islamabad via Lahore for an eight day visit his first visit as a Minister of the province.

Mr. Shamsul Huiq observed that not only the participation of the community in the implementation but also in the formulation of the education policy was essential as education affected the whole community.

The Education Minister said that the education policy issue had evoked much interest among the people. This was an encouraging sign, he added.

Mr. Shamsul Huiq held that in one sense the discussions that were going on in the country about the education policy was a national debate. He added that it was for the first time that an education policy was placed before the people for their suggestions.

Mr. Shamsul Huiq disclosed that till the end of the first week the Education Minister had received replies and suggestions to the various proposals of the education policy running to 12,000 pages. He said that the Ministry was working round the clock to summarise and sort out the suggestions and replies.

Asked when the policy might take its final shape, the Minister said that it was a colossal task and at this stage no deadline—even an approximate one—could be given.

When the attention of the Minister was drawn to the demands of the people of some regions of West Pakistan for the recognition of their mother tongues as national languages, he said that the proposal of the education po-

licy regarding the language issue was open to discussion and subject to study like all other proposals. He observed that the language issue should be dispassionately studied.

Programme

The Minister will hold a discussion with the representatives of different educational institutions today (Wednesday) at 8-30 a.m. at the Central Guest House. He would go to Rajshahi on Thursday. In Rajshahi he will meet the educationists. He would return to Dacca on August 18 and on the next day will leave for Islamabad.

The Minister was accorded a hearty welcome on his arrival at the Dacca airport by the educationists and the officers of the Education Department.



Mr. Shamsul Huiq, Central Education Minister, at Dacca airport on Tuesday.—Observer.

Maulana Akram Khan's death anniversary

The first death anniversary of Maulana Akram Khan will be observed on August 18. In this connection a symposium on the life of late Maulana will be held in the Islamic Academy Hall at 7 p.m. Principal Ebrahim Khan will preside over the function and many distinguished literary men and ulama will deliver speeches on the occasion.

Besides a meeting of the Maulana Akram Khan Memorial Committee will be held at A-16, Mohammadpur, Dacca-7 on August 17 at 5 p.m. for discussion and adoption of the constitution of the fund and for finalisation of the scheme for the memorial.

Symposium on life Aug 15

A meeting of the Maulana Akram Khan Memorial Committee will be held at the residence of the Committee's convener, Mr. Abul Quasem (A-16, Mohammadpur, Dacca-7) on August 17 at 5 p.m. for discussion and adoption of the constitution of the fund and for finalisation of the scheme for the memorial. It was released to the Press on Tuesday afternoon, reports PPI.

The committee will also hold a symposium on the life of late Maulana Akram Khan, on August 15 at the Islamic Academy Hall at 7 p.m. to commemorate the first death anniversary of Maulana Akram Khan.

Principal Ebrahim Khan will preside over the function and many distinguished literary men will deliver speeches on the occasion.

Computerised billing system for telephones

The Telegraph and Telephone Department proposes to introduce computerised billing for telephones in East Pakistan as soon as possible. A dummy run in respect of telephone bills at Dacca was carried out in the month of July this year. During the current month, the actual telephone bills to subscribers of Dacca are being issued with the assistance of the U.B.L. Computer Bureau, Dacca. In these bills the past arrears, if any, will not be shown. However, in the bills to be issued from September, 1969 onwards, all past arrears as at the end of the preceding month will be duly shown, says PTD handout.

The working of the new system of billing will be facilitated if the telephone subscribers cooperate by making payment of telephone bills by due dates as indicated on the bills. If this is done, the inclusion of past arrears in the current bills will not be necessary.

The T & T Department proposes to progressively introduce computerised billing at more stations in East Pakistan and to include the subsidiary bills relating to trunk calls, etc., in the computerisation programme.

Schemes for introducing similar computerisation in West Pakistan are also nearing completion.

New labour policy may creat problems

By A Staff Correspondent

Mr. Kamruddin Ahmed, a former labour leader, observed on Tuesday that unless the entire social structure was changed the problems of the labour would not be solved. The labour class, he said, was within the society and so the welfare of the labour could not come outside the welfare of the entire society.

Mr. Kamruddin was delivering his presidential address at the concluding session of the two-day seminar on the 'New Labour Policy' which was sponsored by the National Institute of Public Administration (NIPA).

In justification of his statement, he pointed out that the new labour policy might create new problems. He apprehended that a clash between the workers who got the benefit of the minimum wage and other categories of wage-earners like school teachers was inevitable. For the increase of wage of the workers, he thought, would lead to inflation. In inflation, those who were not considered in the minimum wage award would be worst hit. Dissatisfaction would spread among these people, he added.

Mr. Kamruddin opined that the proposed labour legislation would lead to large-scale unemployment. Referring to the right of look-out of the employers he feared that this would give a handle to them to retrench their employees. Many employers might decrease the number of their workers on this plea or another as they would have to pay more pay to their workers now. Many employers would cut the number of their workers down to below 50 to avoid the award of the minimum wage. And particularly in the jute industry, the substitute workers might find their means of employment closed, as the employers would like to cut down the number of their workers. This mounting unemployment would give rise to dissatisfaction, he opined.

Around The City

An Inter-city debate will be held today in the British Council at 7 p.m. under the auspices of the Aegans Club. The subject of the debate is "ELIMINATION OF POVERTY IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN MOON LANDING."

A symposium on the life of late Maulana Akram Khan will be held at Dacca on August 18 at the Islamic Academy Hall at 7 p.m.

The colourful, magnificent, unique—APWA show—depicting dances and dresses of Pakistan with top artists from East and West Pakistan in Aid of APWA Children's Library at the New APWA Auditorium at Bailey Road on August 18.



LONDON: Mr. Abdus Salam, Editor, The Pakistan Observer, interviewed in London.

for the BBC Bengali Service magazine programme 'Pro-baha'.

RADIO

DACCA

WEDNESDAY
TRANSMISSION—I
Dacca 'A'

7.00 Tilawat-e-Kalame Pak; 7.10 Naat; 7.15 Quirane Hakim O Amader Zindegi; 7.25 Weather forecast and programme summary; 7.30 Provat; 7.45 News in Bengali; 8.00 News in English; 8.10 News in Urdu; 8.20 Folk songs; 8.30 Kheyal; 8.40 National Anthem and close down.

Dacca 'B'

7.15 Quirane Hakim Aur Hamari Zindegi; 8.04 Music; 9.00 National Anthem and close down.

TRANSMISSION—II
Dacca 'A' & 'B'

12.00 News in Bengali; 12.05 News in Urdu; 12.10 School broadcast; 12.40 Qawali; 12.50 Folk song; 1.00 Commercial Service; 2.00 News in Urdu; 2.05 News in Bengali; 2.10 News in English; 2.15 Weather forecast and S.O.S. message; 2.20 Short story; 2.30 Commercial Service; 3.00 National Anthem and close down.

TRANSMISSION—III
Dacca 'A'

1.30 Qawali; 4.45 Modern song; 5.00 Amar Desh; 5.30 Tagore song; 5.45 Folk song; 5.50 Parikrama; 5.55 Weather forecast and programme summary and stock exchange report; 6.00 News in Bengali; 6.20 Folk song; 6.30 Dacca news; 7.00 Farm forum; 7.30 Cultural review; 7.40 Folk song; 7.50 Modern song; 8.00 News in Bengali; 8.15 Folk song; 8.30 Modern song; 8.45 News in Urdu; 9.00 News in English; 9.15 News review in Bengali; 9.30 Tagore song; 9.30 Kheyal; 9.45 Khara srot; 10.00 Manjuri; 10.30 Duet instrumental music; 11.00 News in Bengali; 11.05 News in Urdu; 11.10 Weather forecast and programme summary; 11.15 Instrumental music; 11.30 National Anthem and close down.

Dacca 'B'

6.20 Modern song; 6.10 Nazrul song; 6.40 Modern song; 8.45 Jibontika; 8.55 Instrumental music; 11.10 Close down.

KAJSHAH

WEDNESDAY
TRANSMISSION—I

7.00 Tilawat-e-Kalame Pak; 7.10 Hamd Naat; 7.15 Quirane Hakim O Amader Zindegi; 7.25 Weather forecast and programme summary; 7.30 Modern song; 7.45 News in Bengali; 8.00 News in Urdu; 8.10 News in English; 8.20 Folk song; 8.30 Ghazal; 8.40 Modern song; 8.50 Nazrul song; 9.00 National Anthem and close down.

TRANSMISSION—II

12.00 News in Bengali; 12.05 News in Urdu; 12.10 School broadcast; 12.40 Mixed melodies; 1.00 Modern song; 1.10 Nazrul song; 1.20 Flute; 1.30 Geetisudha; 2.00 News in Urdu; 2.05 News in Bengali; 2.10 News in English; 2.15 Weather forecast; 2.20 Nazrul song; 2.30 Suramaya; 3.00 National Anthem and close down.

TRANSMISSION—III

4.30 Modern song; 4.45 Nazrul song; 5.00 Modern song; 5.15 Folk song; 5.30 Science review in Bengali; 5.40 Modern song; 5.50 Orchestra; 5.55 Weather forecast and programme summary; 6.00 News in Urdu; 6.10 News in Bengali; 6.20 Fauji Anushtaan; 6.30 Local news in Bengali; 6.35 Local news in Urdu; 7.00 A composite programme for the farmers; 7.20 A composite programme for the rural listeners; 8.00 News in Bengali; 8.15 Modern song; 8.30 Sarinda; 8.35 Story and music for the children; 8.45 News in Urdu; 9.00 News in English; 9.15 News commentary in Bengali; 9.20 Nazrul song; 9.45 Modern song; 9.55 Orchestra; 10.00 Geetisudha; 10.30 Recitation from Masnavi Roomi; 10.40 Ghazal and Patriotic song; 11.00 News in Bengali; 11.05 News in Urdu; 11.10 Weather forecast and instrumental music; 11.15 National Anthem and close down.

CHITTAGONG

WEDNESDAY
TRANSMISSION—I

7.00 Tilawat-e-Kalame Pak; 7.25 Weather forecast, programme summary and instrumental music; 7.30 Modern Bengali song; 7.45 News in Bengali; 8.00 News in Urdu; 8.10 News in English; 8.20 Nazrul song; 8.30 Gramophone records; 8.45 A programme of light songs; 9.00 National Anthem and close down.

TRANSMISSION—II

12.00 News in Bengali; 12.05 News in Urdu; 12.10 School broadcast; 12.30 Sur-Mala; 12.45 Weather forecast and S.O.S. message; 12.50 Folk song; 1.00 Commercial Service; 2.00 News in Urdu; 2.05 News in Bengali; 2.10 News in English; 2.15 Instrumental music; 2.20 Kishalay; 2.30 Gramophone records; 3.00 National Anthem and close down.

TRANSMISSION—III

4.30 Folk song; 4.40 Guitar; 4.50 Modern Bengali song; 5.00 A composite programme in Bengali for the rural listeners; 5.30 Ghazal; 5.45 Song; 5.55 Weather forecast and programme sug-

Bus turns turtle, 5 hurt

By A Staff Correspondent

A local five persons were injured when an EPRTC bus turned turtle into a roadside ditch near Postagola at Dacca-Narayanganj road on Tuesday evening. According to Tejjana Police a front wheel of the bus broke loose causing the accident. The bus was carrying over 50 passengers.

The injured persons were brought to the Dacca Medical College Hospital and were released after first aid. A case has been registered with the Police. The driver of the bus absconded.

EPRTC Peak-hour special services from Aug. 15

Peak Hour Special Services of the East Pakistan Road Transport Corporation will start operating with effect from August 15 on some particular routes of Dacca city bus services, according to an EPRTC Press release.

This has been decided by the Corporation for the benefit of the passengers attending different offices in Dacca city. There will be four such peak-hour special services. One of them will be termed as Secretariat Special which will operate four services from Azampur to Secretariat with stoppages at Home Economics College, Baby Ice Cream, Azampur Girls' High School, Azad, Piassey, S.M. Hall Medical College, High Court and Secretariat Second Gate at 7 A.M., 7.10 A.M., 7.20 A.M. and 7.30 A.M. From Secretariat to Azampur the service will run at 2 P.M., 2.10 P.M., 2.20 P.M. and 2.30 P.M.

The Second Peak Hour Special will run from Jhalata to Central Bus Station from 7 A.M. to 9 A.M. and the return journey from 2 P.M. to 3 P.M.

The third Peak Hour Special Service will run from Mirpur Mazur to Central Bus Station via Kalyanpur Depot, Ayub Gate, Sobhanbagh, Kalabagan, New Market, Public Library and Secretariat from 7 A.M. to 9 A.M. From Banani, the fourth Peak Hour Special Service will operate upto Central Bus Station via Gulshan, Airport Road, Secretariat, Motijheel State Bank Building from 7 A.M. to 9 A.M. The timing of the return journey of this route will be from 3 P.M. to 5 P.M.

On Sunday, there will be no Peak Hour Service.

On Friday, the afternoon Peak Hour Service will be the return trips will operate at 12.30 P.M., 12.40 P.M., 12.50 P.M. and 1 P.M. on Secretariat Special and from 12.30 P.M. to 2.30 P.M. on other Peak Hour Service.

TV : Wednesday

6.30 Bismilla; The Evening's programmes 6.33 Biboner Alo; Qirat from the Holy Quran to be followed by Bengali Translation and Commentary 6.40 Biswa Biddalayer Chhatro Chhatrider Onushtaan; A composite programme for the University Students 7.10 News in English (Tagore songs) 7.25 Film Show: As It Happened: 'Stranded'; 7.51 Amar Priyo Galpo: My favourite story: Dramatisation of Short-story 8.25 News in Urdu 8.30 Film Show: Bonanza: The Tax Collector 9.30 News in Bengali 9.42 Sangskritik Onushtaan: A programme of 'Jarigan' 10.12 Thursday's programmes; The National Flag and National Anthem 10.15 Close down.

Dacca-Pindi PIA jet service from Aug 14

PIA will start operation of its through jet service between Dacca and Rawalpindi via Lahore with effect from August 14. The flight which will be operated on a daily frequency with Trident aircraft, will leave Dacca at 3.10 P.M. arriving at Rawalpindi at 6.15 P.M. with a brief stopover at Lahore. On the reverse direction, the flight will leave Rawalpindi every day at 9.30 A.M. reaching Dacca the same day at 2.45 P.M.

NPL chief's tour programme

By A Staff Correspondent

Mr. Nurur Rahman Khan, convener of the National Progressive League, will undertake an organisational tour of four northern districts of East Pakistan from August 14 Mr. Oli Abad Mr. Nurur Rahman, Mr. Abdul Kalam and Mr. Iqbal Ansari Khan will accompany Mr. Atiaur Rahman Khan. The following is the programme:

Bogra: August 15, Rangpur: August 16, Dinajpur: August 17 and Pabna August 19.

No PDP manifesto without autonomy'

Mr. Salam Khan, the Regional PDP Convener, has said that his party in the ensuing convention at Dacca would not accept any manifesto which did not contain an assurance of full regional autonomy for East Pakistan and a mechanism which automatically works out equal participation for East Pakistan in the powers allocated to the Centre, reports AFP.

NAP (Bhasani Group) meet at Panchbibi on August 28

A meeting of the working committee of the East Pakistan National Awami Party (Bhasani Group) will be held on August 28 at Panchbibi (Mohipur) to discuss the political situation and organisational matters, according to a Press release issued by the party at Dacca on Tuesday, reports AFP.

Addressing a meeting at Varidour on Sunday last, he reminded his audience that the PDP severally committed to implement these proposals.

Mr. Salam Khan said that progressive abolition of land-rent, nationalisation of banks, insurance companies, communications and lute trade to start with foreign prohibition of liquor and alcohols are expected, among other points, to indicate the highly progressive nature of the PDP manifesto.

Reception

By A Correspondent

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 12.—A civic reception will be given to Rev. Bhikhu Silacar (Savari), a noted Buddhist scholar and theologian on August 14 at the Buddhist Temple of Chittre city.

In this connection Paki Buddhist Association has taken a day-long programme to observe the day in a befitting manner.

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Lebanon complains to UN Council Israel used napalm bombs during raids

UNITED NATIONS (New York) Aug. 12—Lebanon urgently complained at the U.N. last night that Israeli forces had used napalm bombs during raids on Monday in raids against Lebanese villages, reports Reuters.

In a letter to the President of the Security Council, Lebanon's acting Permanent Representative Yahya Mahmassani charged that four civilians were killed and three seriously injured in the raids. One woman victim suffered burns inflicted by napalm, Mr. Mahmassani told the Security Council.

Testimony of mass killing, genocide

APLA from Beirut says: A United Nations committee investigating the treatment of civilians in Arab lands occupied by Israel yesterday

heard testimony of torture, mass killing and genocide. A witness read a report which detailed the methods of torture allegedly used by the Israelis on their Arab prisoners.

In listing Israeli violations of the 1948 Geneva Convention on the treatment of civilians in times of war, a section of the report claimed that in one case, 2 Arabs were summarily shot and buried in a mass grave dug by a bulldozer.

The committee headed by Ibrahim Bay, Senegal's Permanent delegate at the United Nations, is undertaking investigation under a resolution of the U.N. Human Rights Commission, to which it will submit the final report.

It will visit other Arab countries but not Israel, which has refused it permission to operate in the occupied territories unless it also examines the plight of Jews in Arab countries.

At its first working session here, the three-man committee heard sworn testimony by Dr. George Dib, Professor of International Law at the Lebanese University, who is also a research worker at the research council here.

Of the 200 individual cases examined by his team, Dib said 11 were ejected because of insufficient evidence. Five Americans who witnessed or had knowledge of some of the charges in the report are willing to testify in secret before the committee, he said. He did not reveal their names.

Two houses demolished in Beirut

A message from Jerusalem says: Israelis on Monday

blow up two houses in the occupied West Bank town of Nablus claiming they belonged to "Arab saboteurs," the military Government said.

The tenants, Mazim Al-Hadi and Qais Kamel, both aged 20, were arrested ten days ago, a military Government spokesman said.

Sudan releases Danish plane

CAIRO, Aug. 12—Sudanese authorities Monday released a Danish plane which had been detained in Khartoum since Aug. 3 for allegedly violating the Arab boycott of Israel regulations, the Middle East News Agency reported from Khartoum.

The plane, belonging to "Sterling Airways," was reported to have been on a charter flight from Beirut to Copenhagen via Nicosia but the Sudanese authorities charged that the plane's manifest showed it was bound for Tel Aviv, an Arab boycott regulation prohibits flights to Tel Aviv through Arab air space.

The agency said a Sterling representative was also released on bail—10,000 Sudanese pounds after completion of an investigation which lasted for more than one week.

The agency said "Sterling Airways" have promised to pay 100,000 Sudanese pounds in case the plane is not available when the investigation is completed and the case brought, the Sudanese courts.

The plane was carrying 78 students of various nationalities when detained. They were released along with the five crew members after two days' detention.

Evidence before UN body ARABS TORTURED IN ISRAELI PRISONS

BEIRUT, Aug. 12—An international group set up by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights yesterday heard Arab witnesses describe tortures inflicted by Israelis on Arabs in the occupied zones, reports Reuters.

Three members of the seven-man group opened the first of two days of hearings in Lebanon into the torture allegations. The group will continue its investigations in Damascus Amman and Cairo. Israel has refused to cooperate.

The first witness, Lebanese

Dr. George Dib, said that Arab detainees in Israeli prisons were branded, flogged and kept suspended in dirty water for days to make them confess to charges.

Dr. Dib who teaches political science at the Lebanese University here, said some Arab detainees were suspended from ceilings by their wrists and flogged or submerged in water through which electric currents were passed.

Others had electric shocks applied to their genitals. Lighted candles inserted in their noses, urine poured over them

or acid applied to their lips and genitals.

Both the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fatah) and the Lebanese Government have said they will present torture victims to the group. The Lebanese Foreign Ministry have also said they will present people whose houses have been destroyed by the Israelis.

A Fatah spokesman said the liberation movement would propose that the group visit a Palestinian refugee camp at Sidon, 25 miles from Beirut to study conditions.

Harriman claims

US security lies beyond weapons

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—"I am convinced the Soviets are as anxious to avoid destruction of their country by nuclear war as we are of ours," says a Reuters report.

Mr. Averell Harriman, one time ambassador to Russia and former US chief negotiator in the Paris-Vietnam peace talks, expressed this view in an article for Look magazine.

Harriman said this conviction was based on personal talks he had with Soviet Premier Alexei Kossygin and other officials.

In view of this feeling, said the veteran diplomat it is time to further explore the area of arms control and not concentrate on building stockpiles of new weapons such as MIRV's (multiple independently-targeted reentry vehicles).

Harriman criticised members of the US Defence establishment who are pressing for development of new nuclear weapons that he felt could settle the Vietnam war. He admitted that no one knows the intention of the Kremlin, but claimed 40 years of diplomatic experience gave him a better view.

Harriman also dismissed as absurd claims that military men, given a free hand, could settle the Vietnam war. He said: "Those who tend to view problems strictly in terms of military solutions would drive us into another world war. The military today are asking for new weapons that in my judgment, are clearly less important than other national needs. Some members of the Defence Department, Congress and the Armed Services are trying to scare the American people into believing that the Soviets are scheming to attack us with nuclear weapons."

Harriman insisted: "Our security lies beyond weapons."

Ceylon authorised to purchase foreign exchange

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—The International Monetary Fund announced yesterday standby arrangement for the Government of Ceylon authorising purchases of foreign exchange up to the equivalent of 19.5 million dollars over the next twelve months reports AFP.

The arrangement is to support the programme of the national authorities to strengthen the country's external payments position.

In the statement announcing the arrangement, the IMF notes that Ceylon's economic growth accelerated sharply in 1968, the gross national product increasing by over eight per cent. Rice production continued to show an impressive increase. But the external payments position of the country has remained difficult due to the fall in world prices of tea, which provides about two-thirds of Ceylon's exchange earnings.



BANGKOK: Three American prisoners who were released in Hanoi arrived here on Aug.

ust 6 from Vietnam where they spent overnight. L to R. Air Force Capt. Wesley L.

Rumble; Seaman Douglas B. Hegdahl and Navy Lt. Robert F. Frishman—UPI.

Nazi criminals can be prosecuted until 1979

BONN (By Mail): Starting in 1970 murder in the Federal Republic of Germany will no longer lapse, as it were, after thirty years and the statute of limitations on genocide is to be abolished altogether. After lengthy debate the parties in the Bonn Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats, the CDU/CSU and the SPD, agreed to this change to what has been part of German legal procedure for well over a century. As the law at present stands a murderer who is not brought to book within twenty years of committing the offence can no longer be prosecuted.

One of the most important consequences of the latest decision is that Nazi murderers whose misdeeds have yet to come to light stand to be liable to murder charges until the end of 1979. Even advocates of abolition of the statute of limitations for murder feel that this is a reasonable compromise. Both the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats reckon that the extra ten years is enough to ensure that most Nazi murderers are brought to book.

In approving part of the reform of the penal code a few weeks ago the Bonn Parliament had agreed to increase the length of time before which a crime is struck from the list, as it were, from twenty to thirty years in the case of murder, so it seemed only reasonable to apply the same ruling to Nazi crimes. The appropriate part of the new penal code is not, however, to come into force until 1973. Following the latest debate on the prosecution of Nazi criminals the new ruling will apply to them as of 1 January 1970.

A legal safeguard ensures that all Nazi murderers will remain liable to prosecution until 1979. The thirty-year period, the ruling states, also applies to offences committed

at an earlier date provided they have not lapsed by two time this Act comes into force. According to retrospective action does not represent an offence against the maxim that no one can be punished for a crime that did not become illicit at the time it was committed. He had committed it. According to the Supreme Court it is a matter of legal procedure that is not covered by special regulations. So from 1970 on a murderer can no longer claim the protection offered by the present twenty-year ruling—unless of course his crime has already lapsed by that date. In the Bundestag debate representatives of the Bonn coalition parties felt it would be intolerable for Nazi criminals to get off scot-free merely because their misdeeds had not come to light until after the end of this year while others against whom proceedings had been instituted earlier were sentenced to life imprisonment.

There is to be no limit to the length of time genocide offences can be brought to justice. This ruling is in line with the resolutions of the United Nations. It does not, however, apply to crimes committed in the Second World War because the concept of genocide has only existed since 1945. Retrospective legislation that refer to offences rather than procedure are unconstitutional in the Federal Republic of Germany and many other countries too. Nazi crimes of violence will consequently be dealt with according to the existing provisions of the penal code.

Horst Ehmke, Minister of Justice, estimates that the number of new cases will not be too great. Judgment has already been passed on most Nazi criminals; and proceedings against others are under way. Whether or not under new

complexes of war crimes come to light will depend to a large extent on the readiness of foreign archives, particularly those in a number of Eastern Bloc countries, to put documents at the disposal of courts in this country.

It was stated in the Bundestag debate that the past could not simply be disowned but, in the words of Horst Ehmke, it was high time the tenet of collective guilt of the German people was abandoned. I would be putting wind in the sails of advocates of this theory by allowing their crimes to lapse. Professor Ehmke, who did not start out in his own career until after the war, warned against complacency—and not only in this country. "Many a warning and much criticism from abroad," he said, "would be more credible if it were less redolent of satisfaction."

New oil field discovered in Egypt

CAIRO, Aug. 11—A new important oil discovery in the western desert will be announced within the next few days, the Cairo newspaper Al Gomhuria reported today, states Reuters.

The newspaper quoted by the Middle East News Agency, said that the discovery was in the area under concession to the Pan American Oil Company.

Eight years back, August 13 1961, East Germany erected a long high wall to prevent its own people going to free West Germany. Subsequently the wall was made thicker, higher and fortified with electrified barbed wire. The 514-kilometer wall is dotted with watch towers, armed troops and dogs.

Has it been a success? Defying danger and death many hundred people managed to flee to freedom in West Germany. Of course many had to pay the price by their lives. Human desire for freedom cannot be defeated by walls or other obstacles. The Berlin Wall has palpably proved that.

France stands exchange market test

Subsidy to French exporters reduced

PARIS, Aug. 11—The Bank of France today reduced its year-old subsidy to French exporters by raising its privileged interest rates for export financing, thus removing a point of dispute between France and the European Common Market Commission, reports AFP.

The interest rate for medium term export credits was raised from three to four per cent, and for short term credits from five to seven per cent—bank rate level.

The special interest rate for exporters was reduced in July 1968 to boost exports in the wake of the May June crisis, the measure was rescinded by France's Common Market partners, and the Common Market Commission has been planning to take legal proceedings against France because of it.

The raising of the rate was decided in view of the advantage to French exporters from the devaluation of the franc. Figures released today by the Finance Ministry showed that French foreign trade came virtually back into balance during July.

Exports were 6,740 million francs and imports 7,360 million francs respectively. 1,348 and 1,471 million dollars at pre-devaluation rates. Exports covered 92 per cent of imports compared to the 93 per cent which French authorities believe is required for equilibrium.

The devaluation of the franc stood at 13.6 per cent on the foreign exchange market here today as Government Ministers discussed the shape of the 1970 budget in the changed

economic situation, reports Reuters.

Trade unions kept up their criticism of the Government which is also coming under attack from left-wing Gaullist groups.

But the leaders of the main union federations have all agreed to have talks with Labour Minister Joseph Fontanet on the devaluation situation.

After the first day of trading since Friday's 12.5 per cent devaluation, the franc closed at 5,543.50 to 5,546.50 against the dollar.

This compared with the official central parity of 5,544 francs to the dollar, from which the French currency can vary by one per cent under international monetary rules.

In other financial developments here today the Finance Ministry announced that the provisional July trade deficit was 620 million francs. This compared with a 930 million franc in June.

French stocks surged ahead in the first day of stock market trading since devaluation, with numerous gains of ten per cent. Brokers described the market as very tense.

While financial markets hummed with activity Prime Minister Mr. Jacques Chaban Delmas began talks with Government colleagues on the budget for 1970.

Pressure on pound

Sterling was under appreciable pressure on Monday in London, New York and other markets following Friday's French devaluation, writes AFP.

Bonn won't revalue

BONN, Aug. 11—West Germany yesterday stood by its no revaluation policy in the face of threats to disturb the Federal Republic of Germany's election on September 28 as being taken seriously by officers charged with safeguarding the democratic way of life, reports PPI.

In particular the possible plans of the amorphous group of dissidents known collectively as the UPO (the German initials for "Extra-Parliamentary Opposition") are considered cause for concern.

Officials responsible for upholding constitutional processes, including free elections know many details in threatened disturbances. But the officials refrain from giving details of any planned defence tactics or voluntary measures.

One of the most troublesome threats for these officials is what has been called "Operation Saltetre," one of the popular names of chemical potash nitrate.

The saltetre (nitre) would be used according to this reportedly planned UPO manoeuvre to provide literally "hot" balloons during the voting.

"Operation Saltetre" would work as follows: a qualified voter but in actuality also a member of an anti-democratic group would present himself at headquarters of a voting precinct, receive a ballot and go into the cabin or enclosure ostensibly to mark his voting paper.

He would insert in the ballot a slip of paper impregnated with nitric and/or another vo-

Lunar rocks give new information on universe

SPACE CENTRE HOUSTON, (Texas), Aug. 10—Lunar rocks brought back to earth by the Apollo 11 astronauts and pictures of Mars transmitted by Mariners 6 and 7 have provided a vast amount of new information about the universe, but have settled few questions, reports APA.

Two weeks of study of the 50 pounds of rocks and soil from the moon have enabled scientists at the Houston Space Centre to identify many materials similar to those on earth and to discover unusual and fascinating features. They have found no evidence of life, however, and have made no major conclusion.

Donea, experts in Pasadena (California) have studied pictures and other data radioed by Mariners 6 and 7, but are no closer to determining whether that is life or the mysterious planet, a rocky home of extra-terrestrial beings.

One expert said he had found traces of two basic life substances—methane and ammonia, but another vital substance—the independent element nitrogen—was not detected.

The two space probes have provided some definite information, however. Advocates of a "cold" moon, for example, are beginning to falter. They are faced with evidence of considerable molten material, indicating a hot interior.

And the pictures of Mars showed that although the planet is heavily pocked with big and small craters, their depressions are less rugged than the craters on the moon. This was evidence of some sort of surface modification either by weathering or if Mars had a thicker atmosphere in ages past. There is still much to be studied.

Although we have had a good look at most of the rocks and have tentatively identified

some of the material, nearly everything about these rocks is a mystery, said Dr. William Greenwood, National Aeronautics and Space Administration geologist.

He explained the work done at the lunar receiving laboratory in Houston is preliminary and that the main analyses will begin next month when 10 samples are distributed to 40 experimenters in nine countries.

"They will go after them in a much more sophisticated manner," explained Dr. Wilnot Hess, Director of Science and Applications at the Manned Spacecraft Centre.

The experimenters will meet in December or January to report preliminary findings.

The scientists in Pasadena also are expected to take several months more studying the data from the twin 850 pound spacecraft, now in wide orbits around the sun but the pictures snapped by the spacecraft at a distance of about 2,000 miles and televised to the Jet Propulsion Laboratory already have provided some clues about the surface of Mars.

The nature of Mars' vast greenish areas, which darken in spring and once were thought to be crude plant life, remained unknown but at least some of the thin dark lines connecting them turned out to be rims of huge craters. These were called canals, on the assumption they carried irrigation water. "We won't call them canals any more," one scientist said.

The planet's "great white south polar cap, long believed to be a few thousandths of an inch thick, was shown to be drifted with snow several feet deep in places, giving the region the look of earth's antarctic.

Surface temperatures sensed electronically by the spacecraft ranged from minus degrees Fahrenheit in the polar cap to a pleasant 70 degrees in light coloured desert areas near the equator.

The atmosphere, mostly carbon dioxide with traces of hydrogen and oxygen had no independent nitrogen.

Because the atmosphere is thin, with a pressure only a few thousandths that of earth, life killing ultraviolet radiation from the sun beats strong on the surface. Earth's denser atmosphere blocks this skin burning radiation from the sun.

The South polar cap, which appeared mostly circular in telescope photographs, was pictured as ruggedly cratered along its edge.

It was this area around which controversy swirled. Dr. George C. Pimentel, Professor of Chemistry at University of California at Berkeley, said an experiment he helped design had found the polar cap was made of water ice with a cloud of frozen carbon dioxide particles above it.

On the edge of the cap, he said, the instrument detected traces of ammonia and methane gases given off in the decay of organic materials but which are also found in outgassing from volcanoes on earth.

Dr. Gerry Neugebauer, California Institute of Technology physicist said a similar instrument showed the polar cap was made of water ice but of solid carbon dioxide, toxic to living things.

The NASA scientists have found no evidence of life on the moon, but they have found numerous other things to debate. It is likely also that the first batch of lunar samples will start more arguments.

The US has plans for nine manned flights to different areas of the moon in the next three years. The astronauts will bring various types of soil, rock and sensory instruments to record data for years and will be flying and roving machines to increase their range of operation.

The total information should provide definite information on the origin of the earth. One of the main theories is that once part of the earth and broke away. It was a wanderer, caught in Earth's gravity pull; earth and moon were formed from the same gas cloud, more than four billion years ago.

Early work in the laboratory centred in search for organisms that could possibly harm life on earth. The Apollo 11 astronauts, Neil A. Armstrong, Edwin A. Aldrin Jr. and Michael Collins, are completing their 21 day quarantine period here on Sunday. If dangerous organisms had been found, their isolation would be extended indefinitely.

In initial examination detected a tiny amount of organic material in some rocks. But scientists concluded it was of earth origin—from the spores, soils, exhaust from the spacecraft, and the rubber gloves, tools and containers used to handle the material.

A microscopic search for living dead or fossil organisms has turned up nothing, reports Dr. James Menzies, an Agriculture Department biologist. Several hundred grams of lunar dust mixed in solution were injected into 264 germ free mice—fortyweight were killed over a four day period and autopsies showed no signs of illness or germs. Others will be sacrificed over 50 days, with a long retained for long term observation.

The moon has lifted her veil of secrecy a bit for one thing, scientists who have observed the rocks generally agree the most obviously recognisable specimen was a form of igneous rock, the type found on earth when molten rock cools and hardens.

Dr. Eugene Shoemaker of the California Institute of Technology, one of the world's leading geologists, said this "is quite overwhining evidence in favour of lava flows on the moon."

Film show on Soviet 'hideous features'

LONDON, Aug. 12—China's diplomats in London treated new-converts to a film show and buffet supper here last night to publicise the "hideous features of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique," reports Reuters.

Chinese staff at the office of Peking's Charge d'Affaires in London—trim, polite and exclusive—circulated among the 20 or 30 guests enquiring about British reactions to the Sino-Soviet border dispute.

The hour-long film showed incidents on the Wuaili and Heliang rivers with scenes of Soviet gunboats ramming Chinese fishing boats and Soviet anchored trucks running over Chinese fishermen.

But, according to the diplomatic correspondent of the Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, the film contained less violence than much television entertainment seen in British homes almost any night of the week.

lattle chemical. The after an unsuspecting aide at the voting place had inserted the envelope in the ballot box, the chemical action would begin.

Depending on the chemical used, a corrosive acid could destroy or at least make invalid all the other ballots in the box or the contents of the box would be smashed, throwing off smoke so that the terrorists would presumably hope might create a panic or at least disorder.

Power Shifts In An Anarchic World

by Dr. Arnold Toynbee

Judicial Reforms

The East Pakistan Government's decision about functional bifurcation of the magistracy by having "Judicial Magistrates" exclusively for trial of cases and "Executive Magistrates" to deal with executive and administrative affairs is a move in the right direction. Aimed at expediting disposal of cases, this step, long overdue, is expected to make justice really meaningful.

We have repeatedly discussed the subject emphasising the urgency for reforms of the administration of the judiciary in order to strengthen the system and ensure its effectiveness in the matter of quick dispensation of justice. It has been a sad experience that the dual function of a magistrate, viz. doing executive work and trying cases more or less on a part-time basis has been responsible for inordinate delay in the settlement of disputes which in its turn rendered proper trial of cases difficult. In the event of pressure to relieve congestion, the cases have to be hurriedly and haphazardly disposed of resulting, at times, in, or at least involving, the possibility of the escape of guilty persons and conviction of the innocent ones. A shortage of whole-time trying magistrates makes for additional crisis. A critical examination of the situation will show that delay in resolving disputes over properties and rights amounts to denial of the State's main function of settling them through the intervention of the law machinery. If this machinery functions efficiently and promptly, no one will take the law into his own hands for safeguarding and enforcing his rights, for it is only when this primary function of the State is too slow to be effective that private individuals feel tempted to resort to other means to protect their rights and prevent conflicts and clashes of interests. A good percentage of crimes may be traceable to the failure or inadequate performance of the law machinery.

It is a relief that the government are now appreciating the importance of streamlining the administrative machinery by bifurcating the functions of the police and setting up two categories of offices, one exclusively for detection and investigation of crimes and the other for maintenance of law and order and prevention of crimes. The absence of such an arrangement prolongs the process of investigation resulting in delay in disposal of cases and also tends to promote corruption.

Pictorial Facade

For some time moustaches seemed very much a thing of the past. In fact, it is easy to recall the whiskers and moustaches peculiar to the cavalier times in the not very distant past, especially in Europe. The Hippees, a new modern breed with their unpruned hairs and unkempt beards and whiskers, is a thing unique with no precedent. Since they still exist as an unweeded island in the midst of a well-groomed, clean shaven rest of the world they can be treated as a species apart.

But we are more concerned with moustaches and the latest propensity towards growing them. Not that the crop is yet anything that can be called a bumper—or promises to be so in very near future. For as against the masculine insignia of assertive moustaches one more perceives the disposition to the affem-

In order to prevent miscarriage of justice steps will have to be taken to recruit such officers from educated and enlightened sources and to provide all facilities for training in the up-to-date techniques of detection of crimes.

The civil courts, being more crowded and short of judges, the problems of civil litigation, are much more acute. It is the unpleasant experience of every lawyer that when he appears before a court on a date fixed for hearing of a case with all witnesses spending a lot of money, more often than not he is told that the case has been adjourned. The history of a case is often the history of adjournments covering years. Many civil cases thus remain undisposed of for a frustratingly long time, often too long to make the remedy any better than the malady it seeks to cure. The next step, therefore, should be to make available an adequate number of session judges to hear exclusively session cases and appeals from sub-judges' courts. The number of munsifs and sub-judges with magisterial powers must be substantially increased to bring about an appreciable improvement in the present situation.

The problem of accommodation and the basic amenities in the courts continues to be a major one to which we have time and again drawn the attention of the proper authorities. Population has increased 4 to 5 times; disputes, litigation and litigants have gone up and the number of lawyers has also increased many times. Still the old facilities are considered enough and adequate. In fact, the accommodation position in courts for lawyers, litigants and others has not improved more than 10 per cent over what it was a hundred years ago in the big towns as well as in the subdivisions.

In Dacca the immediate need is to have modern multi-storied structures to accommodate all kinds of quasi-judicial tribunals at one place providing necessary amenities to all, including the judges, who have to work in most unsatisfactory and even deplorable conditions. The Railway workshop area on the northern side of the old Dacca Railway Station has enough space for civil and criminal courts with suitable means of expansion. It is a basic fact that the reforms of the judiciary should also include suitable measures for construction of court buildings.

nate not simply by growing beard-and-moustache-lessness. But this does not rule out the possibility of some solitaires who may feel intellectually invited to grow a beard or a moustache. Although the precise motive will be difficult to probe, it has been said of a man that he looked up from a book he was reading one evening and mused to his wife, that he would be tempted to grow a moustache if he could think of something to say to people who asked why he grew one. We hope his problem, a verbal one indeed, will not take long to get solved once he will have made up his mind and stick it out. To be one of the observed of all observers by simple facial overgrowths is no small gain. And, as anticipated by him, if he also becomes a talk, that is all the better, because a rare human luck.

Major VC attack in the offing

SAIGON Aug. 11.—Five enemy divisions and five regiments have taken position along the north western fringe of three corps—the ten province tactical zone around Saigon, apparently in preparation for an offensive this month. American officers say, reports AFP.

U.S. troops killed 11 enemy troops losing reported "light" casualties in a series of attacks on moving forces over the week end in the fringe area west of An Loc 65 miles north of Saigon. Officers said tonight the forces appeared to be elements of the 271st and 272nd regiments of the Viet Cong division,

which a Viet Cong deserter said last month were moving northward toward An Loc to prepare an attack around August 20. It emerged from this and other intelligence. The officers said that An Loc or Loc Ninh, 15 miles further north, would be the target of a major ground attack this month if the communist command decided to stage one anywhere. The 271st and 272nd regiments would be the latest enemy units to arrive in the fringe, a task amounting to roughly two brigades—about two-thirds U.S. and one-third South Vietnamese has also entered the sector recently.

Iraq imposes new restrictions on travelling abroad

BAGHDAD, Aug. 11.—Iraq citizens were today banned from travelling abroad and visas already granted were cancelled in a government move designed to ensure public security, reports AFP. Announcing the measures, General Abdel Ghaffar Chohah said that those Iraqis wishing to return overseas would have to conform with new laws in force and ask for new travel permits. General Chohah said Iraqi citizens were banned from going to Lebanon yesterday, apart from students bearing new visas who were allowed to travel to Beirut.

THERE have been two simultaneous major changes in the world within the last half century and particularly since 1945. The spread of nationalism has made it impracticable for even the strongest Great Power to "go it alone" in trying to impose its will on the rest of the world or even on just a portion of it. This change is illustrated by the trouble into which the United States has run its attempt, since 1945, to impose its will on the fringe of Eastern Asia.

The second radical change in world affairs is that, in the age in which militant nationalism has become world-wide, the astonishing contemporary advance of technology has brought more closely together the fates of all the world's 125 local sovereign national States.

If human nature, was even 51 per cent rational, mankind today would be responsible to this pair of radical changes by organising a world government with effective institutions. We are, however, so highly irrational and so tightly enslaved to past habits that many generations or centuries of self-inflicted suffering may lie between our day and the date of the eventual solution of our common political problem; and we cannot be sure that we shall allow ourselves to survive long enough to grow ripe for solving the problem through sating ourselves with bitter experience. We may liquidate ourselves before that. Meanwhile, the people of each of our 125 stubbornly nationalist States will have to live, as best they can, in the present anarchic world.

American experience in Vietnam has made it manifest that Britain cannot play the role of an imperial Power, or even of a self-constituted anti-Communist "policeman". If this lesson for Britain needed driving home, the withdrawal from Aden did it.

Yet there have been vigorous and mixed reactions in Britain to the report of the Duncan Commission (made by Sir Val Duncan, ex-Ambassador Sir Frank Roberts, and economist Andrew Shonfield) on what Britain's diplomatic representation in the rest of the world should be now that Britain is no longer a great world Power, but has become a "major Power of the second rank".

The Duncan Report takes the primacy of commercial and political activity within the area of the rich trading nations primarily in Europe and North America.

The great merit of the report is that it raises the general question of the part that Britain should now try to play in world affairs. The West European States that have sunk from being great Powers to being second-

class countries are comparatively lucky. They are geographically compact and socially homogeneous and united, they would consider that the regional Power of the present calibre of the Soviet Union and the United States, and of the future calibre of China, Japan and Australia do not have this option; their geographical positions have condemned them to be out on a limb.

BRITAIN'S ROLE

We do not yet know whether the West European countries are going to take advantage of the opportunity that geography and history have offered to them, but it is obvious that Britain's paramount objective should be to gain admittance into the European Community. It is also obvious that the more comprehensive this Community becomes and the more closely it integrates itself the greater will be its say in the affairs of a world in which the scale of operations of all kinds grows swiftly increasing and is going swiftly to increase still further.

Britain, like the other West European countries, is going to be either a member of a united Europe or going to be a local sovereign nullity, and the premium on not coasting oneself on a nullity is so great that the Duncan Commission is justified in drawing a distinction between an "inner circle" of British interests, within which Britain's commitments should be total, and an "outer circle", within which our commitments should be selective.

In the "outer circle", one may commit to what has become a milestone round British necks should be resolutely eliminated. While Britain should play her full proportionate part in the defence of Europe, she should renounce military commitments elsewhere beyond those entailed in membership of the United Nations. Britain should also recognise that the United Nations cannot impose law and order effectively even on minor States, unless its fiat is backed by the pooled power of the United States and the Soviet Union. The present situation in the Middle East demonstrates that this enabling condition for effective action by the UN is almost as remote as world government is.

This means that the backward major part of the world is probably going to wallow in anarchy for an indefinite time to come, and local anarchy may spark off a world war.

The most controversial of the proposals raised by the Duncan Report is what Britain's "outer-circle" activities in the "outer circle" should be, and here the critics hold that Britain should not take a narrow view of her "outer circle" interests. The cost of pacific representation is trifling compared with the cost of

trying to make Britain's presence felt by acquiring, maintaining, and ineffectively employing armed forces and their weapons. It would be a self-defeating attempt to achieve a petty saving of foreign exchange if, in the greater part of the world, we were to confine Britain's representation to the sole business of promoting British commercial exports, which is the "outer circle" activity. Military commitment would be reduced to vanishing-point. Britain still has a responsibility for doing all that can be done by non-military means to promote the welfare of mankind as a whole.

Britain cannot slough off the obligations of her common humanity, and to try to would also be contrary to her national interests, even if it were morally acceptable. It would be ineffectual because the politically divided world now has an indivisible destiny, for weal or woe.

In Britain's embassies in the "outer circle", commercial attaches will be important, but cultural attaches will be important too, and they will also do part of the commercial attaches' work for them, because they will do this in a less direct and in a less self-availing way. The commercial attaché's job is to "get" things for his country, and the response to his efforts will therefore be equally "hard-boiled". The cultural attaché's job is to "give" things that his country has to offer. His business is to find out what elements of British culture are valuable to the people among whom he is operating, and to meet their needs and requests. He is trying to give his clients what he has found that they want, and the response to his work is therefore likely to be warm-hearted if he does his job with the skill and devotion of the representatives of the British Council.

ROLE OF CULTURAL ATTACHE

Even in terms of a commercial balance-sheet, a cultural attaché is probably worth two commercial attaches, and 50 British Council libraries, distributed judiciously over the face of the earth, will cost less than a gunboat, a bombing plane, or a commando. They will cost less and they will bring in positive returns of goodwill whereas the cost of maintaining a military presence is likely to be psychologically and commercially counter-productive.

The Duncan Commission has frankly faced the fact that there has been a radical change in Britain's position in the world, and that Britain must re-adjust her policy to match. Facing facts is the essential first step towards coping with them. The Duncan Commission is an indication that Britain may be going to avoid the fatal mistake of modern Spain, of wistfully looking backward.

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Formula For Survival

Worry, take risks, fight—and be born in a country lacking resources

by Russell Warren Howe

PEACE of mind is fatal. Natural resources limit natural resourcefulness. These are the tentative, disturbing conclusions now being reached about man's ancestors.

The detective Anding the clues is 35-year-old Dr. Charles Brain, rising star of paleontology. A zoologist who was formerly Deputy Director of Museums in Rhodesia, Brain is now attached to the Transvaal Museum in Pretoria, the capital of South Africa. His task reconstituting ancient man's environment from the site which has yielded the greatest number of "missing links"—Swartkrans, near Krugersdorp in the Transvaal province.

The Swartkrans site is a limestone mine and Brain's work came none too soon; already, many venerable and scientifically priceless "fossil-bears" of modern man have disappeared into thousands of toothpaste tubes. It was at Swartkrans that, in the 1930s Australopithecus africanus was discovered by Professor Raymond Dart, Brain's predecessor in the search for human origins. Australopithecus ("southern ape") was a thin-framed, upright man who, nearly two million years ago, clobbered his Paranthropus neighbours with antelope bones and chomped his hairy victims raw. In scientific terms, his use of a weapon made him human. Paranthropus, who relied on his laws for murder, has now gone for good.

Working on Rhodesian monkeys, Brain found what now looks like a parallel to early humans and pre-humans in the small vervets and simangs. Simangs monkeys live in trees, where food is abundant and danger rare. They are less aggressive and physically weaker than vervets—who, for instance, survive better in captivity. When the two meet the vervet—who lives on the ground in daily fear of predators and starvation—takes command. Similarly, after the Pleistocene, pluvials gave way to savannas, and Australopithecus swung down to the ground a million years ago and fought to survive in the new conditions. Some of his legion did survive. They

became, scientists believe, the Bushmen, the Berber and the European of today. Paranthropus—nothing ventured nothing gained—achieved extinction in his treetop.

SLOPPY PEACE OF MIND

Man, like the vervet, has evolved rigid social rules. The simango, like Paranthropus, or Walt Disney's grasshopper, enjoys a sloppy peace of mind and may one day find that nature will refuse to pay him the living that he thinks it owes him.

In developing his thesis, Brain is using the Umfolozi Game Reserve (in the Natal province of South Africa) to study the way cheetahs eat. Cheetahs chew like "missing links" animal bones chewed this way often identify early man's eating sites.

Brain's four-year research project is due for completion this year. His work could have global implications. In view of evidence that humans (except pygmies) have a common heritage of composition, natural intelligence and dexterity, the contrast between developed and undeveloped societies remains to be explained.

Since the Sahara dried up 6,000 years ago, the world's desertizing civilizations have been outside the tropical zone. Yet the northern hemisphere's resources are limited. Some economically advanced countries—Japan, Britain, Switzerland—are noted for poor resources, bad agricultural climates, even over-population.

Ten years ago, unproductive land was still being attributed to hot climates. But steamy Hong Kong is more productive than steamy Thailand; even the Trinidad "outproduct" spring-like Senegal. "Race" was another early explanation. But racial inequality would imply relative equality within each "race"—contradicted by contrasting "drive" in Negro America with some parts of Africa, in bustling Canton with relaxed Cambodia. Brain's work on vervets and simangs, Paranthropus and man may show that dynamism stems from environment. Paranthropus and the simango stayed where the living

was easy. Africa, Brain's work suggests, went from being the last of the continents because life there was easier than the planet's rocky, snowy, starvation prone northern sector.

ASIA, IT IS THEORISED

Asia, it is theorised moved ahead when population overtook food resources, creating a situation as uncertain as a vervet's next berry bush.

A RATIONALE

The broad tentative implication of Brain's research suggests a rationale of rise and fall in civilisations such as ancient China, Egypt, Greece and Rome. They have chastened lessons for the easy-living, push-button West.

His work might also suggest a new philosophy for under-developed countries: the aim would be to produce a nervous, aggressive society which could ensure its own survival at the expense of 40,000-year-old nations wallowing in social insurance from womb to tomb.

Conversely Brain's findings may teach a new acceptance of under-development as having its peaceful compensations—even if the guarantee of survival is not on the them (FWF).

Beard control!

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 11.—During the rule of the Wali in Swat no one could grow a beard or sport a moustache without his prior permission, reports AFP. This was cited as an example of Wali's interference in the private life of the individual, by Khan Afroz Khan, leader of the Swat Liberation Movement (S.L.M.).

The Wali insisted on the staff in his administration to keep their chins clean, he said. Another S.L.M. leader called this "beard-moustache control". He said it was rigidly enforced and permission was sparingly granted.

The Wali himself is clean shaven so is this S.L.M. leader. When asked by a newsmen what he did not grow a beard, the leader laughed away the question.

LETTERS

Disposal Of Enemy Properties

Sir—I would like to draw your kind attention to the case of disposal of Enemy Properties by the Central Government. So far the sale of several industrial and commercial concerns has been advertised and tenders received. From various sources we gather that the Central Government has kindly decided to give preference to the East Pakistani parties for the sale of the properties. We welcome this and thank the Government. But it seems that the highly rigid terms and conditions will make it impossible for the local parties to purchase the properties.

You will appreciate that in these days of financial crisis the parties concerned are finding it very difficult to manage the cash amount and if Bank guarantee. You also know that the successful tenderers have also to purchase the stocks in trade (if any) on 'as is where is basis'.

It is very curious that after the purchase of the whole property, the stocks if any, have to be repurchased once again. An important point is that even if the Bank agrees to partially advance, they want that the parties should mortgage the property in advance to the Bank. How is this possible? Sir? for, after the party receives the title of the property, it will have to cash portion within seven days. It is only after this period that the Enemy Property Board will prepare the Deed and release it in the name of the party. Only after this can the Government be handed over to the Bank for mortgage.

In such difficult position the terms and conditions must be liberalised to accommodate both the sides.

The following suggestions may kindly be considered:-

1. Cash payment 20% and the Balance over a period of 5 to 10 years, depending on the amount involved in the sale.
2. Instead of asking for Bank guarantee which again needs cash guarantee, the Central Government should allow higher purchases, keeping lien on the property to a reasonable extent.
3. The Government may nominate a few Banks and ask them to liberally finance the parties allowing the Banks to keep portions of landed properties, machinery, and other stocks as mortgage to the Banks. The present Bank rigidity will prove a great handicap and we also fear that the Enemy Property Board will find it ultimately very difficult to dispose of the properties.
4. Other possible solutions may also be considered.
5. After issuance of the Acceptance Letter, time for payment should be minimum 15-20 days and not 7 days.
6. Enemy Property Board has made it a rule that Bank balance (existing one) whatever it is, will not be given to the purchaser, whereas while selling the Tea Gardens to big moneyed Banks mortgage was without any objection—Yours faithfully, CONCERNED, Dacca.

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Rural Dispensary Denial

Sir—What for lack of facilities and incentives and what for the dearth of patriotic feelings (?), dispensaries in many rural areas are now running without doctors. When the Dildar Dispensary was housed in a tin shed, it had a qualified doctor and requisite amount of medicines. Now it has a pucca structure, and there is no qualified physician for the last 2 years. Thus 18,000 inhabitants of the Dildar U.C. under Tangail Sub-division do not now receive essential medical attention.

We appeal to all concerned to do the needful.—Yours faithfully, SUFERER.

Pindi Cantt. Board official sentenced

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 11.—The Summary Military Court here today convicted Mr. Muhammad Nasim, Land Superintendent of the Cantonment Board, Rawalpindi for accepting bribe and sentenced him to one year rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees one lakh, according to a Press release issued from the Headquarters of Martial Law Sector No. 2 of Zone A in Rawalpindi today, reports APP.

Mr. Nasim was tried by Summary Military Court on charges of accepting pecuniary advantages under M.L.R. 22.

He was found guilty and sentenced to undergo one year r.i. and fined Rs. 1,00,000.

The prosecution stated that he obtained Rs. 100,000 from one Mohammad Sharif for himself as illegal gratification. Earlier, he had received Rs. 17,000 from the said individual for allowing him to construct a boundary wall on Cantt. Board land without proper allotment.

Four persons were convicted under M.L.R. 11 for being in possession of unlicensed arms. They have been awarded one year rigorous imprisonment each.

In addition, two of them have been awarded five lashes each and another has been awarded three lashes.

One person was convicted under M.L.R. 16 for extorting money. He was fined Rs. 10,000. Four persons were convicted under M.L.R. 22 for obtaining pecuniary advantage. Two have been sentenced to one year rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 10,000 each. One was awarded three months' r.i. and three lashes whereas the fourth accused was sentenced to undergo three months' r.i.

One person was convicted under M.L.R. 17 for giving false information and fined Rs. 10,000.

The Myth Of Examination

Sir—One shudders to think of how the examinations are carried on in many of our institutions which are at once the sanctuaries of knowledge and seats of corruption. The conflict between knowledge and what is called folly is universal, and life is a tale (told by an idiot) bristling with dangerous follies. One such folly is our system of examination which pretends to be wise but which is actually ignorant of life and its imperfections. The system seems to be designed to drive knowledge out and bring ignorance in.

One is tempted to see how the packed up examination halls appear like lazar houses where the latters spill their ink to write their own way to destiny. There is no place for learning, however, even when the place is full of the best of the minds. Here, the candidates are not tested by devices, old and new, but applied to copy notes, hundreds of others are applied to reduce the examination to a mockery of learning. The whole show is pitiable and if you like it to a sort of hell on earth, paradise, the show completes itself when the conductors of examinations like a 'Charon' (ferryman of the dead) of the classical myth, act as arbiters to dispose things of.

One knowledge was sure like mountain snow and the recovery of knowledge from death. But with the lapse of time our modulated imaginations were misled to make knowledge a by-product of civilization rather than civilization itself. Add to this then we are walking in the mud not knowing how to get out of it.—Yours faithfully, ZABER, Devendra College, Manikganj.

Employment Of Engineers

Sir—EPWPADA advertised some posts of Assistant Engineers in the Water Wing in December 1968 and it was learnt from a reliable source that the Wing would recruit more than sixty graduate engineers. The authorities interviewed one hundred and fifty candidates in ten days' time. Till now, however, none of these people have been employed.

When I contacted the Secretary (Water Wing) in this connection, it was told that recruitments would be made in July, '69. Now the same official told me that there is no possibility of recruitment in the near future. At present reportedly 248 posts of Assistant Engineers are lying vacant in the Water Wing. But, how about the appointment?

Similar is the case with the Building Directorate and Capital Development Authority, Islamabad.

Incidentally, the new Education policy proposes to give priority to technical education. But we ask, to what end?—Yours, etc., NOOR ALI, I.D., EPUT Staff Qrs, Dacca.

Postal Service

Sir—I fully endorse the views expressed by Mr. D.K. Talukder (7.8.1969), on the postal services and the problems experienced not only by business houses, but also the public in general.

In this connection, I would like to add that where missing of Registered letters and Money orders has become the order of the day, the question of missing of ordinary letters is a negligible one. Add the Postal Department do not consider complaints regarding ordinary letters at all, which is evident from their continued irregularities.

While increasing the price of postage and Envelope the Government concerned gave a plea that they were enhancing the price of postage to provide unique and efficient services to the people. Instead of better service, the people are facing formidable problems of irretrievable loss of letters. It is even alleged that letters addressed to the Government are removed from the mail boxes. The addressee is thus financially penalised.

Sometimes it happens that the envelopes are found open. The public in general are suffering whereas the Postal authority is seemingly sitting tight, without caring to give any explanation to the public and finding ways for improving their services.—Yours faithfully, MOAZZAM HOSSAIN, 21 Dilluahi Commercial Area, 1st floor, Dacca.

Note: Letters to the Editor should be legibly written or preferably, typed in double space with wide margins on one side of the paper only. A letter must bear the full signature and address of the correspondent although the same may not be published, on request. The Editor reserves the right to make excisions and alterations in a letter and as a consequence no responsibility for a correspondent's view. The envelopes carrying the letters may please be marked, Letter to the Editor.

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CENTRAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

CONSOLIDATED ADVERTISEMENT

NO. 13 OF 1969

Karachi, the 8th August, 1969.

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F. 4173-R. ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY, JINNAH POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL CENTRE, CLASS I. Temporary. PAY: Rs. 750-75-1,500 plus Rs. 200-Non-practising allowance and Rs. 100-Technical pay for Medical Graduates only. QUALIFICATIONS: (i) M.B.B.S. or equivalent qualifications recognized by Pakistan Medical Council; (ii) Post-graduate qualification in the subject Ph.D./D.Sc./M.Sc. (M. Phil.) etc.; (iii) 3 years' teaching or practical experience before or after post-graduate qualification; (iv) Evidence of continued interest in research work; (v) A non-Medical is eligible provided a Medical Graduate is not available other qualifications being the same. MAXIMUM AGE: 40 years, relaxable for Government servants. Provincial quotas to be observed.

F. 4174-R. REGISTRAR (PATHOLOGY) CENTRAL GOVERNMENT POLY CLINIC, HEALTH DIVISION, CLASS I. Temporary. PAY: Rs. 450-50-1,000 plus Rs. 50-Technical pay and Rs. 150-Non-practising allowance. Higher start up to advance increments in suitable cases. QUALIFICATIONS: (i) M.B.B.S. or equivalent qualifications recognized by Pakistan Medical Council; (ii) Post-graduate qualification in the subject such as D.C.P., M.C.P.S.; (iii) Experience in the subject; (iv) AGE: 25 to 35 years, relaxable for Government servants. Provincial quotas to be observed.

F. 4175-R. TECHNICAL ASSISTANT (STATISTICS) CENTRAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION, CLASS II (Non-Gazetted). Permanent. PAY: Rs. 240-15-345-EB-15-425-20-325. Higher start up to two advance increments for exceptionally qualified candidate. QUALIFICATIONS: ESSENTIAL: Bachelor's Degree in Statistics/Mathematics or Economics with Statistics as a subject; DESIRABLE: (i) B.Ed. or equivalent qualification; (ii) Experience in Statistical work; (iii) Knowledge of handling of statistical machines. MAXIMUM AGE: 30 years, relaxable. DOMICILE: West Pakistan. Preference for Sind/NWFP.

F. 4176-R. TWO LAYOUT EXPERTS, DEPARTMENT OF FILMS AND PUBLICATIONS, CLASS II (Non-Gazetted). Temporary. PAY: Rs. 240-15-345-EB-15-425-20-325. Higher start up to two advance increments for exceptionally qualified candidate. QUALIFICATIONS: ESSENTIAL: (i) Diploma/Certificate in Commercial Art; (ii) Understanding of type faces; type calculation, layout problems and printing requirements; (iv) Drawing from memory, without help from photos of human figures for illustration of articles in the magazine or books and neatness in execution of work. AGE: 25 to 35 years, maximum age relaxable for permanent Government servants and persons who have 5 years' service in the Department. DOMICILE: East Pakistan-1. Punjab and Bahawalpur-1.

F. 4177-R. PUBLICATION ASSISTANT, LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE DIVISION, CLASS II (Non-Gazetted). Temporary. PAY: Rs. 240-15-345-EB-15-425-20-325. Higher start up to two advance increments for exceptionally qualified candidate. QUALIFICATIONS: ESSENTIAL: Degree in Social Work/Social Welfare/Sociology/Economics or equivalent qualification. DESIRABLE: Diploma in Journalism or Two years' job experience in Journals/Newsletters/Reporting/Publication work. Above requirements relaxable in the case of candidates otherwise considered suitable by the Commission. AGE: 25 to 35 years, relaxable for Government servants with five years' service. DOMICILE: Merit.

F. 4178-R. STATISTICAL OFFICER, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PAKISTAN, CLASS II. Temporary. PAY: Rs. 350-35-525-EB-40-925. QUALIFICATIONS: (i) Master's Degree in Statistics; (ii) Graduate with 3 years' experience in any Government/semi-Government organization, preferred. AGE: 20 to 25 years, relaxable for Government servants. DOMICILE: Merit. Women ineligible.

F. 4179-R. TWO PROGRAMMERS AGRICULTURE CENSUS, CLASS I. Temporary. PAY: Rs. 750-75-1,500. QUALIFICATIONS: (i) Graduate preferably in Agriculture/Mathematics and Statistics/Business Administration; (ii) Must Pass aptitude test for Programmers with a minimum of B Grade; (iii) One year's experience as Computer Programmer or Four years' experience in agricultural Census work; (iv) Training in Computer Processing desirable. AGE: 20 to 45 years. If suitable candidates with requisite experience not available recruitment will be made at the level of the post of Junior Programmer in the scale of Rs. 450-1,000. DOMICILE: East Pakistan-1, West Pakistan-1. Women ineligible.

F. 4180-R. SENIOR SYSTEM ANALYST, AGRICULTURE CENSUS, CLASS I. Temporary. PAY: Rs. 1,125-1,500. QUALIFICATIONS: (i) Graduate in Agriculture/Mathematics and Statistics/Business Administration; (ii) Must Pass aptitude test for System Analysts/Programmers; (iii) 3 years' experience in Data Processing preferably of a Census; (iii) One year's experience as Computer Programmer or Systems Analyst. DESIRABLE: (i) Graduates in Agriculture/Mathematics, Statistics or Economics preferred; (ii) Training in Computer Programming or Systems Analysis. AGE: 20 to 45 years. DOMICILE: Merit. Women ineligible.

Secular education

(Continued from page 3)

terms of observable performance expected of the children. The activities are described and evaluated in terms of the objectives and indicate the minimal collection of new capabilities that the children will learn.

Project Address: Director, American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), Commission on Science Education (AAAS K-16), 111 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Science Concept Development in the Elementary School through Inquiry Training: This programme starts with "inquiry training" in physics for elementary and junior high school students, then asks children to apply the skills they have learned to problems in economics and human physiology. The inquiry training consists in presenting on film a puzzling event (for instance, a beaker is inverted and submerged in water, the inside remains dry) and working with the children as they investigate this phenomenon, to focus their attention consciously on the investigation techniques which are using. The following materials of the project are now available: thirty-three "Idea Books" in physics and chemistry to stimulate thinking and questions to the film; twelve "in-focus" films in economics and twelve in physiology; classroom try-outs are being conducted in some cases without the inquiry training materials, to measure the effectiveness of the inquiry training approach. New materials are planned, some in existence will eventually be developed commercially by the Science Research Association (SRA). Democritus is using the materials in schools and are planning institutes and workshops for teachers. A state-wide institute for teachers was held in Mannum, Oregon, in the summer of 1965. **Project Address:** Director, Science Concept Development in the Elementary School through Inquiry Training, University of Illinois, 805 West Pennsylvania Ave., Urbana, Illinois.

Elementary School Science Project (ESSP) at the University of Illinois—This is a programme in astronomy for grades five through eight. A children's Book and a Teacher's Guide for each of the following titles are available in limited quantity to interested educators: Charting the Universe, The Universe in Motion, Starlight, The Life Story of a Star and the Galaxies and The Universe. Summer writing conference to complete the project were held in 1965 and 1966. The materials were tried out in schools in many parts of the country and some work had been done on evaluative tests. **Project Address:** Director, Elementary School Science Project (ESSP), University of Illinois, 805 Pennsylvania Ave., Urbana, Illinois.

Elementary School Science Project (ESSP) at the Utah State University—This is a science programme for the primary grades which emphasises: a typical discovery, for example, is that a tuning fork and human throat both vibrate when they make a sound. Science for First Grade, for teachers, is available without charge for test use. A summer writing conference was held in 1965 to revise science for second grade for trial teaching in the fall and to prepare a Biological Supplement for teachers, as materials completed to date have emphasized physical science. Work is also being done on tests to measure the effect of the programme on the children's skills at perceiving and demonstrating relationships. **Project Address:** Director, Elementary School Science Project (ESSP), Dept. of Physics, Utah State University, Logan, Utah.

Elementary School Science Project (ESSP) at the University of California—This programme is developing a selection of curriculum materials in elementary science, not necessarily restricted to particular grade levels. "How I began" (embryo development; a teacher's manual) and "Co-ordinates" (graphs and equations; four teacher's manuals) are available at the project. Other units are in process on animal coloration, wave motion, paleontology, the skeletal-muscular system, botany, and chemistry; and trial teaching of materials is taking place. **Project Address:** Director, Elementary School Science Project (ESSP), University of California, Piedmont Avenue, Berkeley, California.

School Science Curriculum Project (SSCP)—The project is working on Science curriculum materials for use in kindergarten through ninth grade. Between eight and twenty-five units and in various stages of development; Beans and Biology, Animal Behaviour, Running Water and River Development, and Photographs and Fossils are among them. During the summer of 1965, the project held an eight-day writing conference at Champaign-Urbana. An orientation and planning session with trial teachers was also held. The materials were evaluated through trial use. **Project Address:** Director, SSCP, J. C. Greer Hall, Princeton University, New Jersey.

The Elementary School Science Project (ESSP)—This programme in science for disadvantaged children in kindergarten through grade six, involves a great deal of investigative experimental work by pupils and the introduction of major scientific concepts by the teacher. The programme is being constructed in both physical and life sciences for the upper elementary grades. **Project Address:** Director, Science Curriculum Improvement Study (SCIS), Department of Physics, University of California, Berkeley, California.

Minnesota Mathematics and Science Teaching Project (MINNEMAST)—This programme is developing a coordinated mathematics and science curriculum for kindergarten through the ninth grade. In mathematics, teacher booklets and children's workbooks for kindergarten through grade three have been prepared for use in trial centres. Real numbers are emphasized and the kindergarten through grade three materials include work with coordinates, graphs and simple functions. In science, units for kindergarten and grade one are also at the trial stage. These units focus particular attention on the operation of science (for example, measurement, classifying, and developing non-fictional texts) and introduce materials which will lead children to perform these operations in the course of their investigations. Materials developed to date are being tried out in 300 classes associated with thirteen centres managed by cooperating colleges and universities. At each institution there is a steering committee with representation from administration, mathematics and science education. MINNEMAST is also producing subject matter and methods texts in mathematics and science for prospective teachers. These are being tried out in college classes and both will eventually be accompanied by film. A summer writing conference was held in 1965 to produce further mathematics and science materials for children and undergraduates. Meanwhile, considerable research is underway on testing and on the evaluation of materials. **Project Address:** Director, Minnesota Mathematics and Science Teaching Project (MINNEMAST), University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

COMMON ELEMENTS OF THE PROJECTS: On analysing the materials of the different newly developed science curricular projects in the United States, the following common elements

F. 4197-R. COST ACCOUNTS OFFICER, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, CLASS I. Temporary. PAY: Rs. 750-75-1,500. QUALIFICATIONS: (i) Associate/Fellow of the Pakistan Institute of Industrial Accounts. Fellowship preferred; (ii) Degree in Economics additional qualification; (iii) Practical experience of 5 years in a major manufacturing organisation. AGE: 25 to 35 years, relaxable for Government servants. DOMICILE: Merit.

F. 4198-R. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (TECHNICAL) DEPARTMENT OF INVESTMENT PROMOTION AND SUPPLIES, CLASS I. Temporary. PAY: Rs. 450-50-1,000, plus Rs. 50-technical pay for a Degree holder in Engineering. Higher start up to advance increments in suitable cases. QUALIFICATIONS: Degree in Electrical/Mechanical/Civil Engineering OR Diploma in above trade with 3 years' experience. MAXIMUM AGE: 35 years, relaxable for Government servants. DOMICILE: East Pakistan.

The Commission shall consider all applications received, and when necessary, interview such candidates as it considers prima facie most suitable for appointment. The Commission's decision in this regard shall be final.

Applications on prescribed form must reach Commission's Office, Karachi, not later than 9th September 1969. Forms available from Commission's Office, Karachi/Lahore/Dacca against stamped envelope. Applications from abroad acceptable on plain paper (in duplicate) with a receipt for Rs. 7.50 or equivalent deposited with Pakistan Mission in the respective country so as to reach Commission's Office, Karachi by 23rd September, 1969.

Candidates from United Kingdom may deposit their fees in the National Bank of Pakistan, Eastcheap, London, E.C. 3 for credit to High Commission's current account under the head "XXXVI-Miscellaneous Departments Miscellaneous Examination fee".

(I. H. ALVI),
Assistant Director,
Central Public Service Commission.

R.L.O. (K) No. 187

GC-411

PDP stands for integrity of Pakistan

SAHIWAL, Aug. 11.—Nawabzada Nasruddin Khan, Provincial Convener of the Pakistan Democratic Party has said that safeguarding of integrity, solidarity and ideology of Pakistan and upholding of Islamic principles were of supreme importance which his party stood for, in words PFI.

Addressing the Bar Association of Pak-Patan and Okara on Saturday he continued that Mr. Ayub Khan had rendered the political activities ineffective "to enjoy dictatorial power during his regime. This curb not only gave foothold to socialism, communism and atheism but consciously helped to suppress Islam in the country. The Nawabzada added that the former President enforced such constitution through which power centred in him.

This robbed the people of their sovereignty. The result, he said, was bribery and lawlessness which were unleashed in the country.

The Provincial PDP Chief said that leaders of all political parties like Daultana, Maulana Maudoodi, Khan Sabur and others agreed on the restoration of 1956 constitution. Mr. Bhutto also agreed in it provided some amendments were introduced in it. The Nawabzada criticised the communists in the country who were creating hindrance in the way of restoration of democracy. Answering questions he said that broad was not the basic problem of the country. Pakistan was not achieved for economic benefit of the people only. The Nawabzada said that the manifesto of the PDP would be Islamic as well as progressive catering to the demands of time.

Finance and philanthropic sources. Some of the mentioned financial supporting agencies to the projects are: U.S. Office of Education; National Science Foundation; the Carnegie Corporation; the Sloan Foundation; the Ford Foundation, etc.

To be Continued

Education in Asia

(Continued from page 3)

And many parents who have never had any formal education tend to show little interest in advancing the education of their children. In some sparse and isolated areas, primary schools are located too far away from homes to be readily accessible to children.

In the Asian countries where educational facilities are poor, there is a low rate of attendance among girl pupils. They are often made to stay at home to look after their younger brothers and sisters or to attend to household chores. Occasionally, however, this low rate of attendance by girls has an important significance.

In homes where a housewife is uneducated, the family naturally shows less interest in reading and writing. She is also incapable of managing household affairs efficiently. Generally, speaking it requires about five years of full time classroom education for a child to learn how to read and write. In practice, however, only about 40 per cent of the pupils entering the first grade of primary school in the developing countries of Asia successfully complete the five year course. This means that the programme of mass education is less than 50 per cent successful.

Problems

To give effect to the system of compulsory education, there are a number of problems which must be solved such as the training of teachers, construction of more classrooms and the availability of sufficient text books and teaching materials. The Karachi Plan, is making every effort to find a solution to these problems.

It is often said that the problems of abundance and shortage of manpower exist side by side in the Asian labour scene. This means that there is an abundance of unskilled manpower and a shortage of trained personnel, such as supervisors, technicians and skilled workers.

Karachi plan

This situation may be said to have been caused by the overemphasis placed on primary education under the Karachi Plan and the lack of interest in secondary and higher education, resulting in an educational imbalance.

To remedy this situation, a plan known as the Asian Model was proposed at the meeting of Education Ministers of the Asian Region held in Bangkok under the auspices of UNESCO in 1965. This plan envisaged the formation of regional blocs, according to the rate of economic growth of the developing countries, was designed to revise the Karachi Plan into a more realistic educational programme keeping with the changing economic power of the various nations.

Besides the assistance and cooperation extended by these international organizations for education in various Asian countries, others outside the region are also participating in the programme.

Japan is also offering technical training to foreign students with some very good results. The OTCA, or the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency of Japan, recruits 1,400 trainees each year in such wide-ranging fields as agriculture, fisheries, mining, transport and communications.

In response to the requests from various countries, OTCA also despatches experts to stay in their countries at its desired fees. During the period from 1955 to March 1968, the agency despatched 1,400 technical experts.

At the same time, in her co-operation with the programme of scientific and industrial education in Asian countries, Japan's Education Ministry has been sending instructors and providing equipment and materials under Colombo Plan.

Although the efforts now being made by the developing countries of Asia to promote education are constructive and untiring, the substantial assistance of international organizations and industrialized nations is particularly necessary in the future to ensure the solid success of the programme.

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Diya Toofan

Now Advance Opens

92 varsity teachers say Education should instil nationalism

RAJSHAHI, Aug. 11.—The aim of education in a developing country like Pakistan should be to instil in the minds of the youth of the country a sense of nationalism, the spirit of nationalism and an awareness of, and love for, the history, culture and the Islamic heritage of Pakistan, said a statement issued here signed by 92 teachers including 12 heads of various Departments of Rajshahi University, reports APP.

The statement said the proposals for a new education policy have evoked lively discussion on the aims and objectives of education in the country. Certain groups have expressed the view that education in Pakistan should be secular.

"Such a policy, we believe, will be suicidal for a country like ours based as it is on the ideology of Islam. We are of the opinion that education is a total process encompassing all aspects of one's life and is not merely intended to fit a person for a job or a trade."

"The aim of education in an ideological country like Pakistan should be to instil in the minds of the youth of the country a sense of nationalism and an awareness of, and love for, the history, culture and the Islamic heritage of Pakistan. It would be hard to undo the harm caused by the adoption of any educational policy not based on the philosophy of Islam and the ideology of Pakistan."

Govt. firm to stop smuggling

KHULNA, Aug. 11.—The Deputy Commissioner, Khulna and Chairman Anti Smuggling Coordination Committee, has issued a stern warning against smuggling across the border and asserted that Government was determined to stop smuggling under any circumstances, reports APP.

The local administration had taken various anti-smuggling measures, which have been circulated to public through pamphlets so that they cooperated with the administration in its bid to stop smuggling. The decisions are that the statement of amount of production of jute and the acreage of jute production within five miles of border area are to be submitted to their respective Chairmen either directly or through the union council members by August 15 and the Government agencies and the Circle Officers have been instructed to see that correct statement in this regard reaches the Sub-divisional Officer within the time.

No one can sell one's jute except to Jute Marketing Corporation, Jute Trading Corporation and to authorised dealers and the sale receipt must be kept with the seller which would be verified later.

Those who pay revenue upto Rs. 10 can keep in their possession maximum of one maund of jute while those who pay land revenue over Rs. 10 can hold maximum of two maunds of jute for their own purpose.

It has been completely stopped to stock jute in the rivers and ditches falling within India and Pakistan border and also not to dry up jute in that area.

His fish cannot be taken anywhere within Satkhira without the permission of either the Deputy Commissioner or the Sub-divisional Officer and the same instruction applies in case of sodium chloride. No one with in Satkhira sub-division can keep more than two ounces of camphor for own use and more than five ounces for sale.

Support for PDP in Mymensingh

From Our Correspondent

MYMENSINGH, Aug. 10.—Thirty-five prominent citizens of Mymensingh in a Press statement issued here recently have announced their 'sincere support' to the Pakistan Democratic Party. The signatories to the statement, comprising of political leaders and workers, businessmen, doctors and lawyers observed that the formation of the PDP was a move in the right direction.

They congratulated the leaders who had taken initiative to form the P.D.P. for realisation of democracy in the country. They also hoped that the P.D.P., being a broad-based national political forum would get appreciation, co-operation and support from all democratic minded people of the country and appealed to the people to join P.D.P. for the greater interest of the country.

The signatories are—Dr. Abdul Khaleque Siddiqui, Kazi Fazlur Rauf, Mr. Altaf Hossain, Kazi Fazlul Karim, Mr. M.A. Hossain, Mr. Hafizuddin Ahmed, Mr. Fakhrul Islam, Mr. Ataul Karim, Mr. A. M. Azizul Haque, Mr. Abul Kashem, Mr. Md. Rustam Ali, Mr. Mohammad Hossain, Mr. Akbar Ali, Mr. Hanif Mia, Mr. Abdul Khaleq, Mr. Fariduddin Ayub, Mr. Taber Ali Malik, Mr. Md. Hanifuddin, Mr. Kitab Ali, Mr. Ist. Ali, Mr. Md. Hatem Ali Serkar, Mr. Md. Abdul Khaleque, Mr. Md. Abdul Monam, Mr. Badal Chandra Ghosh, Mr. Shoukat Robbani, Mr. Babar Ali, Mr. Yusuf Ali, Mr. Abdus Sattar, Mr. Md. Abdul Kadir, Mr. A. K. M. Badruzzaman, Kazi Fazlul Karim, Mr. Ahmad Ali, Mr. Abdul Mannan, Mr. M. A. Hossain and Mr. Amlur Rahman.

Vice-Chairman of PARD leaves for USA

COMILLA, Aug. 11.—Mr. Akhter Hamid Khan, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors, PARD and its former Director, has been appointed a visiting professor of the University of Princeton, USA for a term of five months, reports PPI.

He left for Karachi Thursday en route to America. Mrs. Hamid on his way back home, will visit Japan, Canada, Denmark, France and Germany on an educational tour. He will study agricultural development of those countries.



PABNA : Indigenous method is being applied for resisting erosion by Jamuna at Aricha

Rail route plan in abeyance

From Our Correspondent

CHAPAI NAWABGANJ, Aug. 10.—The proposed Amnura-Porsa Sanchar rail route scheme despite the compelling necessity and widespread demand for its materialisation, remains in the blueprint for about a decade.

In 1958 a plan to set up a railway line from Amnura to Santahar via Porsa was undertaken by the Pakistan Eastern Railway. Porsa, a big paddy producing area with huge population in Nawabganj Sub division has no railway communication and as a result people in general and businessmen in particular face a lot of inconvenience. Due to absence of railway communication the areas in between Amnura and Santahar via Porsa have come backward in educational, commercial and industrial. Paddy is grown abundantly in

these areas. But due to lack of transport facilities they are compelled to sell their paddy to such persons as smuggle their way to India.

In view of the fact that a survey was conducted and the survey report said that ten railway stations would be established for the benefit of the people.

In view of the fact that the people of Rajshahi have to go to the capital of Dacca by train through a circuitous rail line via Seraganj, the Pakistan Eastern Railway contemplated earlier to set up a direct rail line touching Porsa and Santahar Raj via Junction for easy and short journey of Dacca going passengers. The contemplation was made prior to an

One hurt in clash: dies in hospital

PABNA, Aug. 11.—One Azhar Ali of village Tilakpur, under the police station of Ishurdi in Sader Subdivision, Pabna received grievous injuries in a clash between two rival groups of the same village. He was hurried to the hospital where he expired reports APP.

Dispute had originated from a trifling matter and later on created a deadly clash both parties having used deadly weapons. Local police registered a case and started investigation.

The people of this region urge the Government to implement the plan immediately for the greater interest of the Rajshahi people.

Conviction for attempt at embezzlement in districts

From Our Correspondent

NOAKHALI, Aug. 7.—Mr. Abdul Latif A.C. L.S.D. Chaumuham, Noakhali was convicted on August 6, and sentenced to R.I. for 6 months and a fine of Rs. 7000 U.S. 477A PPC 409/511 PPC and MLR 22 for attempting to misappropriate sugar worth about Rs. 4500 by the Summary Military Court, Noakhali.

Mr. H.M.R. Siddiqui, Special Judge, Noakhali convicted recently Konrul Islam, Es-C.U.C. Eoj Union under Sudhanur, and sentenced to R.I. for 15 days and a fine of Rs. 10,500 in default of Rs. 1,000 for 4 years.

(b) R.I. for 15 days and fine of Rs. 18,000 in default R.I. for 2 years. U.S. 409 PPC for misappropriation of Development Fund.

Cheating

Mr. Muzaffer Ahmed M.U.C. char Alga of Rangpur P.S. was convicted U.S. 420, 467/109 PPC and sentenced to R.I. for 10 days and fine of Rs. 500 in default R.I. for 6 months for cheating and misappropriation of compensation money by H.M.R. Siddiqui, Special Judge, Noakhali.

Mr. H.M.R. Siddiqui, Special Judge, Noakhali convicted Mr. Jabul Husain, M.U.C. Sonais of Hatiya P.S. U.S. 420, 466/109

From Our Correspondent

RANGPUR, Aug. 11.—A social play 'Tristana' written by Kalyan Mitra was staged at the Rangpur Polytechnic Institute recently in a befitting manner. Mr. A. K. M. Bazul Karim directed it.

Messrs Bakshi, Madhab, Biren Shauki, Manu, Bhim, Majibur, Bazley Hoque, Siddique, Masud, Miss Swarna and Miss Shabita acted in different roles of the play.

A large number of drama fans including the students and the Teaching staff of the Institution enjoyed the function.

'Sagar Secha Manik'

Gur Manikganj Correspondent reports: 'Sagar Secha Manik' a social play written by Kalyan

PPC and sentenced to R.I. for one month and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default R.I. for 6 months for cheating and forgery in respect of compensation money.

Mr. Abdul Latif M.U.C. Muti-gram of Sonagazi P.S. was convicted by Mr. H.M.R. Siddiqui, Special Judge, Noakhali and sentenced to R.I. for 10 days and a fine of Rs. 600 in default to suffer R.I. for 6 months for cheating and forgery in respect of compensation money.



NATORE : Local Ansars clearing water-hyacinth from a pond near the Ansar Hall.

Mitra was staged in the auditorium of the Manikganj Devendra College on August 7 and 8 under the auspices of Dak Diye Jai, a cultural organization of Manikganj.

Mr. Mr. Mobarak Hosen directed the play which was enjoyed by a large number of distinguished guests.

Among others Messrs. Mobarak Hosen, Angur Bulu, Dara, Lab, Abul, Bakshi, Sakawat, Tahangir, Mr. Abdus Salam, Miss Manal, Tapashi took part in different roles of the drama.

In a meeting held at the Jomnagar Model Free Primary school on August 8, a cultural organisation named 'Joy' Bahirkhola Naba Digan, 'Bak Sangha' was formed. Mr. Kafiluddin Ahmed and Mr. Saur Rahman were elected President and General Secretary respectively.

Literary meet

The annual literary and cultural competition of the Manikganj Naobahar Mukul Mea has started from today.

Mr. Md. Razuddin, Principal of the Manikganj Devendra College inaugurated the competition in presence of a large number of distinguished guests.

The inaugural meeting was presided over by Professor A. S. M. Abdul Jalil, President of the Mukul Mea.

On this occasion a large number of speakers discussed the activities of the Naobahar Mukul Mea.

'Oder Kee Holo'

Our Satkhira Correspondent adds: The Friends Dramatic Club, Satkhira staged a social drama 'Oder Kee Holo' at the local Miron Cinema Hall recently. The drama was written and directed by Mr. Kavshar Ali, a local dramatist.

Mr. Rabul Islam, Miss Anjuman Ara, Mr. Abdus Salam, Mr. Du'ul Chowdhury, Mr. B. Duzza, Mr. Nasir Ahmed and others participated in the drama.

The drama was enjoyed by a large number of people of Satkhira town.

Effective August 14, 1969

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NO CHANGE OF PLANES

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Trident	Aircraft	Trident
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10.10 arr	LAHORE	dep 17.35
10.55 dep	LAHORE	arr 16.50
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On the 22nd Independence Day of Pakistan, PIA introduces a new through daily jet service between Dacca and Rawalpindi. Fast, comfortable Tridents will leave Dacca every day at 15:10 hrs. for Rawalpindi via Lahore. Return flights will take off from Rawalpindi at 09:30 hrs. You no longer have to change planes at Lahore or miss connections. PIA jets link East and West Pakistan 32 times weekly.

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RANGPUR : A scene from 'Bondir Blye', a Bengali social play staged at the Rangpur Art Council Hall recently.

AROUND THE COURTS

Asaduzzaman killing case Prayer for sanction to prosecute police officer dismissed

By Our Court Correspondent

Additional Sessions Judge, Dacca, Mr. Kaisar Ali, dismissed a petition for sanction to prosecute police officer Mr. Bahauddin on charge of murder and dismissed on Saturday an application filed before the Judge by Mr. F.M. Rashiduzzaman, elder brother of A.M. Asaduzzaman who was killed in the city on the first day of students' agitation against the Ayub regime early this year.

Rashiduzzaman, the aggrieved brother, brought a case before the SDO, Sadar South, Dacca, on March 20 alleging that his brother fell a victim on January 20 to a revolver shot at Ramna, near Dacca Medical College opened by Mr. Bahauddin the City DSP.

The accused did not exceed the limits of his professional duty when Asaduzzaman was killed in the procession which was taken out by the students and which was then declared unlawful, Mr. Rashiduzzaman complained.

The SDO wanted the complainant to file a sanction from the government, because the DSP was a government officer and no government officer

could be prosecuted without such sanction.

Mr. Rashiduzzaman declined to bring and file the sanction and contended that the provisions of law did not require the sanction in as much as the accused government officer acted then in transgression of the legal limits of his duty.

The SDO then dismissed the petition of complaint for want of the sanction.

The complainant appealed before the Sessions Judge as against the orders of the SDO for setting it aside but the appellate court refused it holding that the order was legal.

Mr. Kaisar Ali, the Additional Sessions Judge, held that admittedly on the day of the occurrence of Asaduzzaman's killing Section 144 of the Cr. P.C. was prevailing in the city and the accused while on duty intercepted the procession in which victim took part. It then followed that the accused was acting in discharge of his duties as a government officer and, as such, the sanction for his prosecution was necessary.

Mr. Mahabubul Ahmad, advocate appearing for the complainant-appellant, Mr. M.S. Bukht for the other side.

Hafizuddin visits Ashuganj power station

ASHUGANJ (Comilla), Aug. 12.—Mr. A. K. M. Hafizuddin, Central Minister for Industries and Natural Resources, today paid a visit to the 128 M. W. Thermal Power Station of the East Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority (EPWAPDA) which is under construction at Ashuganj, 69 miles off Dacca. The Minister was accompanied by the Chairman and other high officials of the Power Wing of EPWAPDA, says a PWD handout.

The Minister held a detailed discussion with the officials-in-charge and the German Consultants for the Project who appraised him of the details of different components of the Project and the progress of work of the Power Station.

Later, the Minister went round the various features of the Power Station under construction.

Begum Liaquat Ali due in city today

By A Staff Correspondent

Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan, founder life President of All Pakistan Women's Association (APWA) is arriving in Dacca at 10.40 p.m. today, (Wednesday) from Karachi. She will distribute prizes at the Inter-School Debate at WAPDA Auditorium, Motilal at 4.30 p.m. the same day.

On Thursday, August 14 Begum Liaquat Ali Khan will inaugurate APWA Children's Library and auditorium at new Bailey Road (APWA House).

Dacca flight cancelled

From Our Correspondent

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 12.—The Dacca-bound evening flight of P.I.A. from Chittagong was cancelled on Tuesday following a mechanical trouble developed in the plane within few minutes of take-off.

The twin-engine Fokker Friendship plane of P.I.A. carrying 2 passengers including four crew took off from Chittagong airport at 6.05 p.m. after 10 minutes at about 6.15 p.m. the right engine of the plane developed troubles. It was immediately piloted back to the Chittagong airport and the pilot successfully landed it. But the plane skidded off the runway.

No passenger was hurt and no damage to the plane was reported. The plane was scheduled to reach Dacca a 6.55 p.m.

Fulbright

(Continued from page 1)

Thailand. Sources at the State Department said, however, the agreement would not be triggered unless the United States made a national decision to intervene in Thailand. That is in keeping with the SEATO agreement.

Fulbright said there is no way he can force the Pentagon to produce the text.

"Our only recourse is to talk about it and perhaps embarrass them into it," he said.

Fulbright said the text might indicate its terms are acceptable.

"There may not be much to it," he said.

"This agreement should be made available," said Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield.

"If this develops into a pattern, I think it's very dangerous to the policy of this country," Fulbright said in an arrangement to be covered when a Foreign Relations subcommittee holds hearings next month on US bases and commitments abroad.

Prices of medicines

(Continued from page 1)

ed in Pakistan is marketed in bottles of two ounces and four ounces. The retail prices are Rs. 5.30 and Rs. 9.85 respectively.

Caripet liquid imported from abroad is available in bottles of six ounces and 16 ounces. The current retail prices are Rs. 14.12 and Rs. 25 respectively.

A comparison of figures would show that caripet liquid manufactured in Pakistan is costlier.

Two ounces of Pakistan-made caripet liquid costs Rs. 5.30, six ounces of it would cost Rs. 9.85 and Rs. 15.90. Contrasted with this, a bottle of six ounces imported caripet liquid is available at Rs. 14.12. Again, according to the same calculations, the price of 16 ounces would come to Rs. 42.40. But 16 ounces of the imported medicine is available at Rs. 25.00.

Similarly, calculations on the basis of price of a four-ounce bottle of the medicine manufactured in Pakistan also reveal that caripet liquid costs more if it is manufactured in Pakistan.

The price of caripet liquid mentioned above are quoted from a price list supplied by Ali Gohar and Company (manuturers' representatives). These have been given effect from July this year.

A previous price list (which had been effective from January 1 last year) had quoted the retail prices of the medicine (imported) at Rs. 10.85 for a six-ounce bottle and Rs. 19.80 for a 16 ounce bottle. Another price list supplied by the same company but bearing no date quotes the prices still lower.

Both price lists presumably quoted prices for imported caripet liquid.

Get out!

On Tuesday I went to the company's office at Motilal, Dacca, to ascertain what factors, if any, were responsible for higher prices of the Pakistan-made medicine. When I introduced myself as a newsman to a gentleman who appeared to be in charge of the office and told him my purpose of visit, the gentleman told me that a certain person was trying to blackmail him.

When I tried to convince him of the fact that as a newsman my sole aim was looking for facts and nothing to do with any blackmailing attempt by any quarters, the gentleman shouted "get out!" at the top of his voice. This is why I could not obtain the company's version on this question.

Comp. primary education from next year urged

By A Staff Correspondent

Twenty-six persons including poets, educationists, journalists and litterateurs in a joint statement on new education policy issued on Tuesday proposed the introduction of primary education as compulsory and free from next year. They also proposed that education up to class VIII be made compulsory and free from 1975 and to adopt measures for mass literacy of the elderly citizens upto 60 years by 1975.

The statement said that higher education should be encouraged and for this rule 18 of the proposed education policy be repealed because it has barred the increase of Government and private colleges.

Prominent among those signed the statement are: Prof. J. A. Siddiqui, Dr. Ali Al-Razvi, Quazi Mohammad Idris, Mr. Badruddin Umar, Mr. Shahidullah Kaiser and Sikander Ali Zafar.

Clash at seminar

(Continued from page 1)

the room grievously injured. After a few minutes of this, the students mobilised and launched a counter attack. This time also there was exchange of chairs, wooden sticks and bricks.

The rowdy elements who had launched the attack first inside the Teacher-Student Centre, this time found themselves surrounded by hundreds of students and thus started searching the way to escape from the scene. Most of them ran towards the Race Course and took shelter inside the temple there.

Some of the injured were taken to the Dacca Medical College Hospital. Six of them were admitted in the hospital while ten of them were released from the emergency after first aid.

Later, the students reassembled inside the hall to continue the seminar. A group of teachers of the Dacca University also reached the scene and attended the discussions.

Mr. Sheikh Shahidul Islam of the East Pakistan Student's League and Mr. Mahabubul Islam took part in the discussion. The speakers in the seminar condemned the hooliganism in the function by some alleged "reactionary forces" and called upon the students' community to be united to resist them. They also observed the proposed education policy of the Government as unacceptable to the students of the country and urged the Government to introduce a secular education policy.

While refusing to accept the proposed education policy, Mr. Tofael Ahmed said that none should impose any education policy on the students' community. He also cautioned the students responsible for the unhappy incident in the seminar and asked the students to resist them by all means.

In a special resolution taken in the seminar the students bitterly condemned the "miscreants" attempt to spoil the seminar and the hooliganism inside the hall.

Islami Chatra Sangha

Matiur Rahman, Nazam Md. Nurul Islam and Syed Shahajamul Chowdhury, office bearers of Islami Chatra Sangha have issued the following statement: "We are shocked to observe that while demanding democratic rights in participating in the discussion on the proposed education policy at the Dacca University, ten students, two seriously, of Islami Chatra Sangha have been victimised to the hooliganism of the Sangha. The Sangha were protesting against objectionable remarks passed against Islam by a speaker. But the reply to the protest of Islam loving students were given through creating utter chaos and confusion inside the auditorium of TSC. We also like to mention on August 2, this known section passed derogatory remarks against Islam and the integrity of Pakistan at a seminar held at NIPA, Dacca. Protesting this the workers of the Sangha upheld the cause of Islam. It now appears crystal clear that today's incident which took place at a meeting arranged by DUCSU had no provision for General students to participate. It is a premeditated and wantonly planned ferocity against not only workers of Islami Chatra Sangha but also the very basis of Islam and Pakistan. Now we feel it incumbent upon us to draw immediate attention of Islam-loving people, students and general masses of the country to this anti-Pakistan act of the socialists. We request the proper authorities to take urgent steps towards this."

15 KILLED

PESHAWAR, Aug. 12.—Fifteen persons were killed by lightning in village Sahal Nafal Khan near Balakot and village Sirkhat near Fjader on Sunday last, official reports said today, reports AFP.

Campus meetings banned

(Continued from page 1)

males in such institutions, 1 Brigadier F.B. Gilani Sub-Administrator, Sector-I under the authority vested in me by the provisions of CMLO No. 5, do hereby order the following:

a. No person shall organise, convene, take part or attend any meeting or procession of any kind whatsoever in the campus, compound, hostel, hall or grounds of any type of educational institution located within the limits of Dacca Municipality for a period of fifteen days.

b. This order will come into effect immediately.

c. Any person who contravenes attempts to contravene or abets the contravention of this order will be punished under CMLO No. 25 for which maximum punishment is ten years rigorous imprisonment.

NSF view

Four student leaders of the National Students' Federation in a joint statement issued to the press on Tuesday seriously condemned the hooliganism inside the Teacher-Student Centre of the Dacca University on the day by some rowdy elements. The student leaders also observed that the proposed education policy had generated controversy among different sections of people and a referendum on all controversial points should be held. The signatories to the statement are: Mahabubul Huda, Nazim Kamran Chowdhury, Ibrahim Khalil and Faruk Islam.

PDP stand

(Continued from page 1)

to them, has not been so beneficial to people of East Pakistan. But tampering with parity and One Unit at this stage would weaken P.D.P. cause for restoration of constitution of 1956 which has no 24 seats basis both One Unit and parity. PDP leaders are not unaware of this but nevertheless they desire that these disputes should not be left unsolved or else they would be giving a handle to President Yahya to bring in his constitution, a possibility which is least desired by all those who are attending the meeting.

Shah receives Atiqur Rahman

TEHERAN, Aug. 12.—General Atiqur Rahman, Martial Law Administrator, West Pakistan, who is currently on a visit to Iran, was received in audience by His Imperial Majesty the Shahshah of Iran at the Niavaran Palace yesterday morning.

Mr. Shah Nawaz, Pakistan Ambassador to Iran, was also present during the audience. Earlier, General Atiqur Rahman attended the funeral rites of Senator Mohammed Jam, father of General Faruk Jam, Chief of Supreme Commander's Staff of Iran. Senator Jam was also a former Prime Minister and the Court Minister of Iran.

Mr. Shah Nawaz gave a dinner last night in honour of the distinguished guest.

The General and his party are scheduled to leave for Isfahan and Shiraz today.

2ND TEST ABANDONED

NOTTINGHAM, Aug. 12.—The second test between England and New Zealand was abandoned due to bad light this afternoon at Trent Bridge, reports AFP & Reuters.

At 4 p.m. (15.40 GMT) it was decided that no further play would be possible.

Scores: New Zealand 294 and 147 for 1 England 451 for 8 declared.

The third and final test starts at the Oval on August 23.

Earlier report adds: Rain and bad light delayed the start and increased the chances of a draw on the fifth and final day of the second cricket test between England and New Zealand on Tuesday.

Jessore Board HSC results

(Continued from page 1)

being 70.74. Of the 53 private candidates in Commerce group 43 were declared passed, the percentage of passes being 81.13. The percentage of passes in other groups is as follows: Islamic Studies group (regular) 81.81; Islamic Studies group (private) 50; Agriculture group 66.66; Teacher Education group 97.95 and Home Economics group 66.66.

In the Science group, 107 students passed in first and 647 in the second. In Humanities (regular), 21 passed in the first and 638 in the second. In Commerce (regular), 19 students passed in the first and 407 in the second division.

Following is the list of candidates who occupied the first ten places in Science group: Fazle Mabud Mohsin Faisal Khan of B.M. College, Barisal (M Ph Ch Bio); Md. Selim Khan of B.M. College (M Ph Ch Bio); Md. Gholam Mostafa of K.C. College, Jhenidah (Ph Ch M); A.R.M. Babur Hasan of Chusian College (Ph Ch M); Birendra Chandra Mondal of Jhalakati College (M). Ashish Kumar Kanjilal of Govt. M.M. College, Jessore (M Ch), Nurul Huda Shamsuzzaman of B.M. College Barisal (M Ch), Shyam Krishna Banerjee of B.M. College, Md. Abdul Halim of B.M. College (M Ch), Arun Ranjan Paul of Patuakhali College.

Following is the list of candidates who occupied first ten places in Humanities group: Siddiqui Mahmuda (L), Rawmak Ara Begum, Narjis Rias of Government Girls' College, Khulna; K.B. Masood Ahmed of B.M. College, Tapan Kumar Chowdhury of Sakthira College, Beni Madhab Mukherjee of Patuakhali College, Bhabesh Chandra Mitra of Perolpur College, Tarun Kanti Adhikary of Noanora College, Khadila Afzal of Government Girls' College, Khulna; Bilquis Banu of Barisal Women's College, Barun Chandra Debnath of P.C. College, Bagerhat.

World Bank team

(Continued from page 1)

framework of incentives for domestic industries as well as foreign private investment. The Deputy Chairman also pointed out that Pakistan intended to undertake a number of capital goods industries during the Fourth Plan period in order to reduce the present dependence from 75 per cent on imported machinery to less than 50 per cent by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

The Planning Chief invited the mission to review the pattern of the selective industrialisation that could be developed in capital goods sector. He also emphasised the need for developing industries based on Pakistan's own agricultural surpluses. He stressed the role of the manufacturing sector in meeting the export targets being fixed for the Fourth Plan.

Mr. Vagar Ahmad, Secretary of the Economic Affairs Division and Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq, Chief Economist of the Planning Commission, were also present at the meeting.

The mission is expected to call on the Secretaries of Industries and Commerce tomorrow morning.

Astronauts' resistance lowered

HOUSTON, Aug. 12.—The three Apollo-11 astronauts saved their first full day out of quarantine yesterday since returning from the Moon had their fingers crossed. Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins have been warned by their chief medical overseer, Dr. Charles Berry Mat their three weeks in quarantine had seriously reduced their resistance to everyday ailments, reports AFP.

It is hoped here and in Washington that they will hold their nerve in New York and Chicago on Wednesday and above all, the gala dinner President Nixon is holding for them in San Francisco on Wednesday night.

Scientists and technicians working at the Lunar Receiving Laboratory here will still be quarantined if they come into contact with Moon material, despite yesterday's release of the Apollo-11 astronauts.

Meanwhile, the astronauts relaxed with their families screened from the press and all the hullabaloo of publicity and strict discipline they have endured since splashdown.

As work at the laboratories resumed after a weekend break, Space Agency spokesman Bob Gordon said that the earliest date for the release of samples of Lunar material to some 14 scientists in the U.S. and abroad for more detailed study would be September 15.

Until then the laboratory would remain on "quarantine status" and anyone accidentally exposed to possible contaminated material would have to spend 72 hours in the now empty crew reception area.

The decision to continue limited quarantine precautions while awaiting the results of further biological tests was made by the committee that yesterday allowed astronauts Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins to go home after living them a clean bill of health.

Election chief holds meeting with officers

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 12.—The Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. Justice Abdus Sattar, held a meeting with officers of the Election Commission on his first day in office here today since his appointment, reports AFP.

He discussed with the officers commencement of work for preparation of fresh electoral rolls, the machinery required for it and other related matters.

The Chief Election Commissioner, who was sworn in on Saturday last, arrived in Rawalpindi from Lahore early today by Khyber Mail. Later in the morning, he drove straight to the Election Commission office from the Rawalpindi Railway station.

Mr. Justice Abdus Sattar was received at the station by senior officers of the Election Commission.

PLANE HIJACKED

CAIRO, Aug. 12.—Seven students at Hala Selassie university in Addis Ababa today hijacked an Ethiopian airliner and forced the aircraft to land at Khartoum, according to a Middle East news agency report, quoting Omdurman Radio reports AFP.

Seats inadequate

(Continued from page 1)

Institute of Graphic Arts, Dacca, will admit 40 students to train them in printing management.

Taking into account the entire range of available educational facilities for the SSC's 35,000 student will be denied the opportunity of even taking vocational education which could have equipped them for what is known as third class employment. It is true that quite a large number of students who passed their SSC are unable to join higher classes for pecuniary reasons. But many of them want to continue their studies in pursuit of some sort of employment.

Unskilled

Nearly 100 per cent of the dropouts need to acquire skill to make them suitable for any technical vocation. But in the absence of that opportunity the dropouts will only add to the swelling number of the idle market in the province which is already under the deadweight of a high percentage of unemployed, according to knowledgeable circles, even five per cent of these dropouts will not get a probationer's job in different mills and factories and commercial establishments.

One of the dropouts of his kind told me that he passed the SSC last year. His father who is a retired clerk in PRS has five sons, the eldest of whom passed SSC three years ago. He is now working as a salesman in a cement shop. The dropout said his three other brothers are in school. Neither his father nor his earning brother can bear his educational expenses. Rather, the family looks to him for some help. He vainly tried for a job in many places. Still unemployed, and he does not know what to do. But he wants to pursue his studies in night shift in some college if he would get a job.

This is a representative sample of the misery and suffering of the dropouts.

Since the problem of accommodation in different institutions is more acute every year, there is a heavy rush every where for admission, particularly so in the government institutions. The problem is more acute in the institutions of Dacca city where a crisis starts every year when admission time arrives.

Dacca being the centre of provincial administration with the oldest university it attracts the bulk of the first and second divisioners from all boards including Jessore, Comilla and Rajshahi. In the

city, certain institutions like the Dacca Government College, Intermediate Girls College and Jagannath College have an irresistible attraction. The rush in Dacca College has been so heavy that the college authority has decided not to entertain students even who secured first division in Science but they have fixed 50 marks as the ceiling for admission in Science in Arts and Commerce classes, however the authority hoped that they could accommodate some students who have high second division in their credit. In Intermediate Girls College there has so far been about 2000 applications as against 150 seats in science and 500 in humanities. They are now entertaining the applications of first and second division students.

In Jagannath College where admission started only a couple of days ago there are about 2000 seats for Science and Commerce classes. Only the students with very high second division can hope to get admission there. After a lapse of one year the college will admit Arts students also. But the minimum ceiling for admission in Humanities has been fixed at 500 marks in SSC.

The admission rush in Eden Girls College which will admit some HSC students poses not a small problem this year. The college has 75 seats in Science and another 75 in Humanities. The college has already got 75 first division candidates for its Science section. For Humanities they have decided to fix a minimum ceiling at 550 marks. The number of applications has so far been huge. There are 15 more colleges in the city where compared with the government colleges pressure has been relatively high. Many of these colleges are chronically running short of staff and necessary facilities. Recent third divisioners, students go there only when they do not get a seat in the much-desired institutions. Thus, no rush of students is felt in these colleges.

Investment

In an age when education has come to be considered an investment, more so in the developing countries such lack of educational facilities is a sad commentary on our national life and is a positive deterrent to development efforts. We need more educational institutions, and still more technical and vocational institutions, to train manpower for different vocations. Previous regime target to set up technical and vocational institute upto thana level did not progress beyond their files. With a technical educational institute in every thana, the situation could have been eased to a great extent.

Most of the colleges in the province are either understaffed or ill-staffed. Physical facilities in many colleges are much below standard. Again, at many colleges atmosphere has been far from conducive to education. Against this background, government efforts at streamlining the administration of these colleges and putting them on a sound economic footing for satisfactory education would go a long way towards the solution of a vexing problem.

It is imperative that more poorly run colleges are provincialised ensuring quality education. This would relieve the present pressure on a handful of colleges and also improve education in respect of quality which is a crying need. Also, it must not be left unsaid that private initiative in this field must be more vigorous, more meaningful and more sustained.

The need of the hour is a concerted drive by the Government and private bodies to make a major breakthrough in a vital field.

Nixon friend charged with getting favours

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—A prominent Congressman alleged yesterday that a millionaire businessman friend of President Nixon was given special favours by an agency which provides loans to small businessmen, reports Reuter.

The alleged deals took place before Mr. Nixon became President.

The small business administration (SBA) granted Charles Robozzo an \$80,000 dollar loan and extended in twice although thousands of small businessmen have trouble obtaining loans said Democratic Wright Patton, of Texas, Chairman of the House of Representatives Banking and Currency Committee.

Mr. Robozzo, a Florida millionaire, is a close friend of President Nixon and owns a house adjoining the President's holiday residence at Key Biscayne, Florida.

The SBA provides loans and other services to small businessmen who have difficulty obtaining financing and advice through conventional banking channels.

An Event In The Newspaper World

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